

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## RELIGIOUS GROUPS CHALLENGE GROWING INTOLERANCE IN BEL- GIUM

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, and as Co-Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I am alarmed at the growing religious intolerance toward religious minorities that we are observing in Western Europe. I am pleased that a coalition of religious groups is building in Europe to combat the rising intolerance, and in fact a legal challenge to these onerous actions is to be announced in Belgium on May 20.

In the last few years, we have witnessed disturbing government interference in the affairs of religious communities in Western Europe through new religion laws, parliamentary investigations into minority beliefs and religious groups, and new government bureaucracies created to disseminate government propaganda on religious organizations. These new laws, parliamentary investigations and government information centers stigmatize as "dangerous" groups such as the Jehovah Witnesses, Baha'i, Hindus, and charismatic Catholic and Protestant groups. These government actions violate the religious liberty principles found in numerous international documents, including the Helsinki Final Act, particularly the commitment to "foster a climate of mutual tolerance and respect between believers of different communities as well as between believers and non-believers" found in the Vienna Concluding Document of 1989 (Paragraph 16.2).

In January, I traveled to Moscow with my good friends and colleagues Representatives Frank Wolf and Tony Hall to raise our concerns with the 1997 Russian religion law. There, we met with minority religious groups concerned that the new law would limit their ability to freely practice their faith. While it remains to be seen how this law will be implemented, on its face, the law clearly violates numerous Helsinki human rights principles.

Also in January, another Helsinki Commission delegation led by fellow Commissioner Representative John Porter, raised concerns with the Austrian Government regarding their new law restricting religious freedom. The Austrian law, passed by the Austrian Parliament on December 10, 1997, requires that a religious group prove a 20-year existence in Austria, have a creed distinct from previously registered groups, and have a membership of at least 0.02% of the population or 16,000 members before they are granted full rights under law. The premise extended by the Austrian Government for such intense regulation of religious groups is that the government is responsible for the content of belief available for public consumption, just as the government

regulates the quality of food for public consumption. The Austrian Government's opinion that the government must "approve" religious belief before it is available for the public reveals a shocking retreat from democratic principles which encourage the free exchange of ideas and the freedom of the individual to choose his or her own religious belief.

Several western European parliaments have or are currently investigating the reporting on the activities of minority religious groups. These parliamentary investigations have also had a chilling effect on religious liberty and appear to cause a public backlash against groups being investigated or labeled "dangerous." For instance, the German Bundestag is currently conducting its investigation into "dangerous sects" and "psycho-groups" and issued an interim report in January 1998. At the Helsinki Commission's September 1997, hearing, independent evangelical church representatives reported a direct correlation between the harassment, vandalism and threats of violence they experience and the investigation by the German Bundestag's commission.

The French Parliament's 1996 report contained a list of "dangerous" groups in order to warn the public against them and the Belgian Parliament's 1997 report had an informal appendix, which was widely circulated, listing 189 groups and included various allegations against many Protestant and Catholic groups, Quakers, Hasidic Jews, Buddhists, and the YWCA.

Equally alarming has been the establishment of government information centers by Western European parliaments to alert the public to "dangerous" groups. The Austrian and Belgian Governments have set up hotlines for the public and, through government sponsored advisory centers, distributes information on groups deemed "dangerous." In Austrian Government literature, Jehovah's Witnesses are labeled "dangerous" and members of this group report that the stigma associated with this government label is difficult to overcome in Austrian society. These information centers directly violate the commitments that Austria and Belgium have made as participating States of the OSCE to "foster a climate of mutual tolerance and respect" and excessively entangle the government in the public discussion on religious beliefs.

On Wednesday (May 20), at the European Parliament, a coalition of religious groups, including Hasidic Jews, Baha'i, Seventh Day Adventist and other leaders from the evangelical Protestant community representing 90 per cent of Belgium's Protestant community, are holding a press conference. They are publishing a petition to the Belgian authorities, announcing the launch of a court challenge to the Belgian Parliamentary Report, and highlighting their concerns over the Belgian Government's Advice and Information Center. The premise of the legal challenge is that these actions by the Belgian Government violate Belgium's international commitments to religious liberty. I commend the work that these and other groups such as Human Rights With-

out Frontiers are doing to highlight and challenge the governmental actions that violate the Helsinki Accords and other international commitments to religious liberty.

## TRIBUTE TO LOU AND JUNE LORCH

**HON. BRAD SHERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lou and June Lorch for their efforts to improve the quality of life in our community.

Lou and June have exhibited exemplary leadership with their active participation in the Jewish communities of Congregation Beth Kodesh and Shomrei Torah Synagogue. Each has spent countless hours working for the benefit of others, and together they have contributed to the successful development of a growing Jewish community.

Lou's positions and accomplishments illustrate a zest for life and a vigorous dedication to the causes which he supports. At Temple Beth Kodesh, Lou served at various times as Religious Vice President, Ways and Means Vice President, Executive Vice President and as the Men's Club President. After Shomrei Torah Synagogue was formed by the merging of Temple Beth Kodesh and Temple Beth Ami, Lou served as the co-chairman of the High Holy Days seating committee. Currently, he holds a seat on the Jewish National Fund's Board of Directors and the Chatsworth Chamber of Commerce.

June's contributions to the Jewish community embody the spirit of enthusiasm and leadership as well. Having served most notably as Ways and Means Vice President on the Congregation Beth Kodesh Sisterhood Executive Board, she has also held positions including Party Shop Chairperson and Chanukah craft and needlepoint workshops instructor. As a result of her tireless efforts for the community, June was awarded the Chayem Olam award, the Sisterhood's highest honor. In addition, June was named an honorary member of the Men's Club and served as the National Governor of the CAIR Evolution Versus Society.

Besides Lou and June's individual achievements, they have joined forces to chair the Congregational Blood Bank Drive and together played an integral role in planning the synagogue's auction and annual dinner dance.

The Lorch's achievements in the Jewish community highlight a successful career in the insurance industry with the Lorch Insurance Agency. Lou has served as the President of the Independent Insurance Agents and Brokers Association and as the State Director of the California Insurance Agents and Brokers Association. A highlight of his career came in 1988, when he was awarded the prestigious Van Dawson Award. In the past, June has served as the Lorch Insurance Agency's Chief Financial Officer.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to two distinguished members of our community. Lou and June Lorch epitomize community leadership and awareness, and should be recognized for their contributions.

THE GLACIER BAY NATIONAL  
PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT  
ACT OF 1998

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Glacier Bay National Park Boundary Adjustment Act of 1998. The legislation is a manifestation of efforts to make the construction and operation of a small hydroelectric facility near the city of Gustavus, Alaska, possible through a land exchange. The hydro project would be constructed and operated by Gustavus Electric Company, and is intended to benefit the city's residents by providing a cheap source of electricity as an alternative to using diesel-powered generators. The project could also supply low-cost power to the National Park Service facilities in Glacier Bay National Park.

An Act of Congress is necessary to allow the development of this hydro project. The project location is within designated wilderness of Glacier Bay National Park. Current law governing wilderness areas does not permit such construction and operation of hydro power facilities. The legislation I am introducing will provide for a land exchange in which the appropriate lands where the project is located are transferred to the State of Alaska, and the Park Service acquires State lands of equal value to compensate. Once the state acquires its lands under the exchange, construction of the facility will be possible.

To reflect an understanding among the parties to this exchange, this legislation requires that the proper environmental and economic analyses and licensing procedures of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission be followed prior to any transfer of lands. This stipulation assures the integrity of the lands and wildlife will be maintained before construction of the project may begin. In addition, the bill requires an exchange that is of equal value to the State and the federal government, and a "no net loss" of wilderness acreage.

The major provisions of this bill were negotiated by people most directly affected by the land exchange. It is therefore a local solution to a local problem.

TRIBUTE TO JOSUE HOYOS

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Josue Hoyos, Vice-President of Skyline College in San Mateo County, upon his retirement after 33 years of dedicated service to education.

Josue Hoyos has always taken pride in commitment to his country and to others, as

demonstrated by his service in the U.S. Army from 1958 to 1960 and his activity with the Civil Rights movement in the 60's and 70's, marching with Cesar Chavez and the Farm Workers Union.

Josue Hoyos began his teaching career in 1965 at Ridgeview Junior High School in Napa where he was appointed to a faculty group to develop a team teaching approach to World History, a major innovation in the teaching of history at that time. He was appointed Director of Adult Basic Education at Napa College in 1969 and devoted himself to teaching ESL in the fields to farm workers, serving as a liaison to the Mexican American Community and strengthening the ABE program. Josue Hoyos developed the first EOPS program for Napa College in 1970, began the development of a Chicano Studies Curriculum and taught U.S. and Chicano History.

In 1972 Josue Hoyos was appointed to head the Open Education Program (EOPS) at Skyline College. He was instrumental in forming a Traveling Seminar to visit community colleges in California to learn about Learning Centers for Developmental Education. The result of the Traveling Seminar and the proposals which were written followed the plan for the Learning Center developed at Skyline College. Josue Hoyos was also the first Special Program and Services Dean at Skyline.

Josue Hoyos was appointed Dean of Students at Cañada College in 1977, where he developed a School Relations Program and continued to work closely with the community and legislative bodies in the interest of the College.

While Dean of Special Programs and Services at College of San Mateo in 1980, Josue Hoyos was the operations administrator of the first child care center in the San Mateo Community College District and established the successful Parent's Night Program and Services.

Josue Hoyos served in the first U.C. Berkeley Community College Council in the early 1980's which developed processes to ease the tension between the University of California system and Community Colleges, and to increase the number of transfers to U.C. As a result of the Council, several community colleges implemented the U.C. Guaranteed Enrollment Program or U.C. Scholars program for graduating high school seniors who were eligible to be admitted to U.C., but because of space limitation were not accepted. The University guaranteed their admission as juniors if they went to selected community college that had agreements with U.C.

In 1989 Josue Hoyos was appointed Vice President for Student Services at Skyline College. He developed and implemented the College's first Security Department, chaired the committee that developed the Student Equity Plan, one out of eleven Community College Plans that were approved out of 107 colleges, developed the Incident Command System for disaster preparedness, initiated the planning process for the Student Services Center and led the development of Skyline College's first Children's Center.

Josue Hoyos has served on numerous Community College Committees developing school policies. In addition, he has been an active participant in community organizations including the Napa City Planning Commission where he was instrumental in pushing through the first low income housing plans in 1970,

Co-founder of the Chicano Educators Association in Marin, Napa, and Sonoma Counties and a member of the Mexican American Educators Association, Planned Parenthood, Hispanic Concilio of San Mateo County, the Child Care Coordinating Council, the Daly City/Colma Chamber of Commerce, the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and the Latino Leadership Council of San Mateo County.

Throughout his distinguished career, Josue Hoyos has earned the respect and admiration of his colleagues and peers and has done the utmost to improve the educational system. He has touched the lives of countless students and has served as an inspiration to many. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Josue Hoyos on his retirement, commending him for his tireless efforts and dedication, and wishing him all the best in the years ahead.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE  
DENNISON RAILROAD DEPOT MU-  
SEUM AND EAST OHIO GAS

**HON. ROBERT W. NEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues:

The Dennison Railroad Depot Museum and East Ohio Gas will celebrate on May 21, 1998, the Ribbon Cutting Ceremony and Preview Opening in celebration of the East Ohio Gas Centennial Exhibit titled "A century of Service Built on Trust."

This exhibit is a traveling exhibit prepared by the Ohio Historical Society and will be making its debut in the museum's new Keystone Exhibition Hall. This is an honor for both the Dennison Railroad Depot Museum and East Ohio Gas. I am extremely proud to represent both companies and wish them the best of luck in their future endeavors. I know this will prove to be very successful.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating the Dennison Railroad Depot Museum and East Ohio Gas. The growth and economic opportunity they have brought to the Ohio Valley is to be commended. I wish both companies continued success and prosperity.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE  
SPRECKELS SUGAR CO.

**HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Spreckels Sugar Company as they celebrate their centennial anniversary. The Spreckels family has created an important sugar company with the kind of hard work and determination it takes to succeed in the business world. This family-owned business has made a tremendous impact on both the business and agricultural community. Their efforts in the sugar industry, combined with years of exceptional service, make the Spreckels Sugar Company deserving of this recognition.

Sugar and sugar beet history run deep in the annals of California. The first successful

sugar beet processing plant in California was built in 1870 in Alvarado. The second plant was built in Watsonville in 1888. The Watsonville plant was eventually dismantled and became part of the world's largest beet processing plant of its time. This plant, built by Claus Spreckels, was the beginning of Spreckels Sugar Company. The plant was built in the town bearing the Spreckels' family name in the fertile Salinas Valley.

Claus Spreckels died nine years after the opening of the Spreckels factory. At this point his sons, John D. and A.B. Spreckels, took the reins of the company. They followed in the footsteps of their father and planned the expansion of the Spreckels Sugar Company to meet the sugar requirements of California's rapidly growing population. In time, they expanded to sell sugar to both the East and West Coasts.

The Mendota plant, where Spreckels' 100-year celebration is being held, was the past plant built in California, in 1963.

Historically, the Mendota factory has operated from the time fields dried in the spring (March or April) until the "spring crop" is harvested. Following a short shutdown in June, the factory is restarted in July and March through October without a shutdown, producing over 2,000,000 cwt. sugar per year, processing approximately 735,000 tons of sugar beets.

The San Joaquin Valley has been the primary source of the Mendota factory's beet supply, with this exception of several occasions when beets were shipped by rail from the Imperial Valley. Additionally, the San Joaquin Valley has been the source of beets for the other California Spreckels factories during the summer months. Millions of tons of beets have been shipped over the years by rail and truck to Spreckels, California (near Salinas), Manteca, and Woodland and to this day are still being shipped to Tracy and Woodland.

In January 1996, Spreckels Sugar Company was purchased by Imperial Holly Corporation. The Woodland, Tracy, Mendota, and Brawley plants in California are now part of the Imperial Holly family and are known as Spreckels Sugar Company, a division of Holly Sugar Corporation. Imperial's purchase of Savannah Sugar in October of last year makes Spreckels a part of the largest sugar refiner, processor, and marketer in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I congratulate Spreckels Sugar Company as they celebrate their centennial anniversary. I applaud their years of exceptional service and commitment to the Sugar Beet industry. Spreckels shows just how successful a small family owned business can become with hard work and determination. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing the Spreckels Sugar Company many more years of success.

PORTSMOUTH MIDDLE SCHOOL  
ANNUAL FIELD TRIP TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

**HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to praise the hard work of those who organized the Ports-

mouth Middle School Annual Field Trip to Washington, DC. Every year a group of students from the school are taken to the capital to have a tour. A number of people put a great deal of time and effort into organizing this trip. In fact these same dedicated individuals have been making this trip for over twenty years. I would like to acknowledge these people for the work they have done. Richard Munch, Beverly Tavares, Paul Fuller, Andrew Schlachter, Harold Weymouth, Beverly Mankofsky, Jackie Shearman, Heather Baker. Without their constant help and support the trip would not take place.

The trip enables young students to see the Capital up close and they learn a great deal of how the government works. It is important that our young people get to see for themselves the legislative process. They get a tour of the Capital which goes through all aspects of the legislature. They are able to learn the procedures of Congress and they get a taste of how the process functions. This is a very educational tour as these students are able to hear the history of the nation and the capital. They go to Congressional offices, are shown through the Capitol and see the House in action.

I believe that it is an important aspect of our democracy that people can come and see the political process themselves. Many members of the populace never get a chance to do this. Often the legislative process seems far removed from the average persons everyday life. It is often seen as a process that they cannot have any part in. We need to educate people in what we do. To show them that we are here to serve them and that we are answerable to them. This is how our democracy works and young people should be aware of these principles.

The Capital tour gives a taste of history of the United States. I believe that these young people need to learn about their history and the work that our great leaders have put in to creating the nation we have today. It is the people that I mentioned above from Portsmouth Middle School who make this trip possible. They have over the years acted beyond the call of duty to make these trips work. I would like to acknowledge their efforts and note that I appreciate the work they do to show a new generation of young people our democratic process.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON  
H.R. 629, TEXAS LOW-LEVEL  
RADIO ACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL  
COMPACT CONSENT ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. SILVESTRE REYES**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 12, 1998*

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, the following resolution was submitted in Spanish for the RECORD following Mr. Reyes' remarks on H.R. 629 on Thursday, May 14. This is the English translation to be inserted in the RECORD.

FIRST.—The Joint Committees on Ecology and the Environment, Border Issues and Foreign Relations of the Chamber of Deputies reiterate their complete rejection of the planning, construction and operation of the Radioactive Waste Dump that the Governor

of Texas is trying to establish in the town of Sierra Blanca, Texas, and express their disagreement, concern and disapproval of the decisions, adopted and followed until now by the Government of the United States of America, which favor installation of dumps on the southern border with Mexico, without taking into account the potential negative impact that such decisions can have on human health and the environment in communities located on both sides of the border.

SECOND.—The Joint Committees of the Chamber of Deputies have conducted an evaluation of available information on this dump project, the result of which shows that its operation would entail potential adverse impacts.

THIRD.—The Joint Committees of the Chamber of Deputies kindly request that the Office of the Secretary of Foreign Relations transmit to the Government of the United States of America the Chamber of Deputies complete rejection of the construction and operation of a radioactive waste dump in Sierra Blanca, Texas.

FOURTH.—The Chamber of Deputies presents to the Office of the Secretary of Foreign Relations the possibility of considering the formulation of the following proposals to the Government of the United States of America.

(a) Insist on the relocation of the Sierra Blanca project to a site located outside the 100 kilometers of the border zone.

(b) State the disapproval of the Chamber of Deputies with respect to decisions of the United States of America which favor the installation of hazardous and radioactive waste dumps within the border strip.

(c) Begin negotiation of an amendment to the La Paz Agreement in which the installation and operation of hazardous and radioactive waste dumps are explicitly prohibited in the 100-kilometer strip of the common border.

(d) Demonstrate to the members of the U.S. House of Representatives the desire of the Chamber of Deputies that they vote against the Compact Law which authorizes the dumping of wastes among the states of Texas, Maine and Vermont, by virtue of [the fact that] their approval signifies notable support for the construction and operation of a radioactive waste dump in Sierra Blanca, Texas, and represents a violation of the spirit of the La Paz Agreement.

(e) Include the topic of radioactive and hazardous waste dumps on the agenda of the next meeting of the Mexico-United States Binational Commission to negotiate the suspension of dump projects in the 100-kilometer strip of the border.

FIFTH.—The Joint Committees of the Chamber of Deputies and the Committee of International Affairs are instructed:

(a) To include this matter on the agenda of the next Mexico-United States Inter-parliamentary Meeting.

(b) That the Ecology and Environment, Border Issues and Foreign Relations Committees of the Chamber of Deputies propose that the Governors of the border states of the Mexican Republic and their respective Congresses be informed about projects attempting to be established in the border zone, exhorting them to define a joint strategy so that dumps not be implemented in the 100-kilometer border strip, and requesting their support of the present Report.

(c) To form a plural commission, made up of deputies [who are] members of the Joint Committees to meet with federal, local and legislative authorities of the United States of America to deal with the Sierra Blanca case and demonstrate their rejection of same.

SIXTH.—The Joint Committees express that the present case constitutes a valuable opportunity for both countries to show their will, responsibility and ability to cooperate

in dealing with similar matters of common interest.

SEVENTH.—To the effect that public opinion has greater awareness of the subject, it is suggested that a document be drawn up, to be disseminated by the national and international communication media, in which the problems and current situation of the project in question are expressed.

EIGHTH.—The Joint Committees of the Chamber of Deputies request that this report be sent to the Honorable Chamber of Senators so that, within the framework of the faculties conferred on it by the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, it proposes the actions necessary for the report's implementation.

Given in the Committee Room of the San Lazaro Legislative Palace, April 27, 1998.

#### TRIBUTE TO HERB AND SHEILA FRANKEL

#### HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Herb and Sheila Frankel for their efforts to improve the quality of life in our community.

Although Herb and Sheila both spent their childhoods in Chicago and the families knew each other, the two met and married a year later in Los Angeles. With Herb having already served in the US Army and working in the family retail business and Sheila working as a dental assistant, the family moved to the San Fernando Valley in 1974 and began to focus their energy on Jewish community involvement.

The Talmud states, "He who gives charity serves the Holy One daily, and sanctifies his name." The Jewish community of the Shomrei Torah Synagogue and the San Fernando Valley have appreciated and enjoyed the charity of the Frankels for many years, as the devotion of their energies have given the community the strength to expand, and set into motion programs that will not only benefit today's members, but also the next generation.

The Frankel family has devoted a large amount of time to the Jewish communities of Temple Beth Ami and Shomrei Torah Synagogue. Their efforts illuminate a zealous determination to contribute to and support a growing Jewish community.

Herb has held many leadership offices such as Financial Secretary, Vice President and a three year term as President of Temple Beth Ami. He also co-chaired the merger committee of Temple Beth Ami and Congregation Beth Kodesh when the two Jewish communities joined to form Shomrei Torah Synagogue. Currently, Herb is the co-chairperson of the High Holy Days seating committee.

Sheila has served as an active member of the Sisterhood of Shomrei Torah Synagogue on the Donor Committee and as the chairperson of numerous Donor luncheons.

Herb and Sheila have had three beautiful children, Paul, Laurie and Adam. Unfortunately, Laurie was lost to cancer in 1995. Sheila's sister Roberta and Brother-in-law Ron Katz are also members of Shomrei Torah Synagogue.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring two outstanding in-

dividuals of our community. Herb and Sheila Frankel are dedicated members of Shomrei Torah Synagogue and role model for the West San Fernando Valley Jewish community.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF JOHN J. MURRAY

#### HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of personal gratification that I pay tribute to the major accomplishments over the past six decades of an individual who not only dedicated his military career to serving and honoring our country, but also continued that service in his leadership positions at Raytheon—formerly E—Systems. On 29 May 1998, Mr. John J. Murray will retire from Raytheon Systems Company in Greenville, TX, with 31 years of dedicated service on programs that contributed to the strength of our national defense and commercial welfare.

Mr. Murray was born on January 6, 1922, in Brooklyn, New York. He attended school there and graduated in 1939. In 1957, he received a Bachelor of Science in Political Science from St. Joseph's College in Pennsylvania while teaching ROTC. That same year he graduated from the United States Air Force Command and Staff College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Mr. Murray retired from the United States Air Force in 1967. He continued his education in 1977 by earning his Master's of Business Administration at the University of Dallas in Texas.

Mr. Murray served 24 years as an officer in the Air Force, retiring as a Lieutenant Colonel and Combat Rated Pilot with more than 5,000 flying hours. His military career earned him the Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters and numerous other military service medals. During his Air Force Career, he served in a variety of operational and staff positions. In some of his early military assignments, between 1944 and 1960, he served in several operational and administrative positions and became qualified in 20 different aircraft.

Mr. Murray started his career flying "The Hump" in the China-Burma theater of WW II in C-47 aircraft for the U.S. Army Air Corps. He then signed on as a Base Legal Officer at Mitchell Field, New York and tried about 400 cases. Mr. Murray served as Commander of a Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron from 1960 until 1964. From 1964 through 1967, he was assigned as Operational Plans Officer, Headquarters North American Air Defense Command. In this capacity, he was specifically responsible for planning the systems requirements, operational employment concepts, and force levels, as well as performing operational analyses of the Improved Manned Interceptor and Airborne Warning and Control System Programs. Mr. Murray continues to be a member of the Air Force Association and has been a member of the Greenville Flying club for many years.

Mr. Murray began his remarkable career with Raytheon System Company—Greenville, then known as LTV Electro Systems, in 1967. His extensive 31 years of experience at Raytheon Systems Company—Greenville has included a wide variety of program manage-

ment positions. From 1968 to 1973, he was Program Manager for the Airborne Surveillance and Control System on the EC-121T aircraft. He was assigned special duties during 1973 that involved detailed preparation of the operations and logistics plan for the Sinai Field Mission Program. From 1973 to 1978, he was the Integrated Logistics Support Program Manager for the E-4A modification effort. From 1978 to 1980, he served as the Program Manager for the 4950th Test Wing Class II Modification Services Program.

Mr. Murray's management positions ranged from very high technologies with the Advanced Research Project Agency, where he successfully managed the Multitude Chip Module Program and the Applied Specific Electronic Module Program during the 1990 to 1995 time frame, to very large and complex aircraft programs during the 1980s. His management experience has also included service as the Material Program Manager for the E-4B Advanced Airborne Command Post Program. For 19 of those years, Mr. Murray was honored by being appointed consecutively to serve as chairman of the Employees' Political Action Committee (PAC). The Greenville PAC was organized in September 1976, with a mission to encourage Greenville employees to be better informed on federal, state, and local policies and action and, intensify the employees' and company's networking effort with elected representatives. During this 19-year chairman position, he inspired continued communications among members of our U.S. Congress, the PAC, and the population of Hunt County, Texas by hosting informative political forums at Greenville.

On election years, people running for local, state, and national elected positions were invited to speak giving the employees a first hand knowledge of each candidate's opinions. Those elected were invited back to brief PAC members of events in their respective jurisdictions. Some of the special guests over the past 19 years include: Governors Bill Clements and George W. Bush; U.S. Senators Lloyd Bentsen, Phil Gramm, Kay Bailey Hutchison, John Tower; U.S. Representatives Dick Arme, Joe Barton, Jim Chapman, Sam Hall, Sam Johnson, Max Sandlin, and myself. Mr. Murray has briefed influential people in Washington on Raytheon Systems Company—Greenville programs and shaped funding for many of the national security aircraft. He represented the interest of Greenville employees, the company, and the American free enterprise system.

Mr. Murray's career at Raytheon has been one of "can do" and "team spirit." He has been a leader, encourager, friend to all, and an anchor in times of difficulty. He has always been ready to contribute in whatever capacity was needed and his range of experience has been a benefit to many younger employees. Mr. Murray is a native of New York as is his wife, the former Terry Casey. They moved to Texas in 1967 and are 31-year residents of Greenville, Texas. They have three children: two daughters, Laura Murray and Nancy Feuille; and one son Bill Murray. They also have six grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, when we adjourn today's session—let us do so in honor and respect for this great American.

## TRIBUTE TO ED WEINSTEIN

**HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, in just a few months, the accounting profession will bid farewell to one of its illustrious members. Ed Weinstein epitomizes what CPAs stand for: honesty, integrity, and forthrightness in all matters. Ed majored in accounting at Columbia University and earned his MBA from the Wharton School. He then joined Touche Ross and Co., and is currently a senior partner in the Deloitte & Touche firm. He has spent most of his professional career in New York and Pennsylvania, and during part of that time he managed the firm's Philadelphia office.

But Ed has done more than serve his clients; he serves his community and gives selflessly of his time and talents to many worthy and deserving causes. He is currently involved in the New York City Police Foundation, the Cooper-Hewitt National Museum of Design, and the New York City Public/Private Initiatives Commission. He is a Public Member of the New York City Rent Guidelines Board and is actively involved in Operation Exodus, the United Israel Appeal.

Fittingly, Ed has been acknowledged by his peers for his professional and civic activities. The New York Society of CPAs awarded Ed "The Arthur J. Dixon Public Service Award" and he received the New York City Police Department's Certificate of Commendation of 1994.

As a fellow CPA, I know the accounting profession will surely miss him, but I also know that Ed intends to continue many of the important community activities in which he is currently involved.

On behalf of my colleagues, I extend to Ed and his wonderful wife, Sandra, our very best wishes for a long and well-deserved retirement.

# INTRODUCTION OF THE TRADE-MARK ANTI-COUNTERFEITING ACT OF 1998

**HON. BOB GOODLATTE**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Trademark Anticounterfeiting Act of 1998. This important legislation will provide law enforcement the tools they need to combat the growing crime of altering or removing product identification codes from goods and packaging. This bill will also provide manufacturers and consumers with civil and criminal remedies to fight those counterfeiters and illicit distributors of goods with altered or removed product codes. Finally, this bill will protect consumers from the possible health risks that so often accompany tampered goods.

Most of us think of UPC codes when we think of product identification codes—that block of black lines and numbers on the backs of cans and other containers. However, product ID codes are much more than simple UPC codes. Product ID codes can include various

combinations of letters, symbols, marks or dates that allow manufacturers to "fingerprint" each product with vital production data, including the batch number, the date and place of manufacture, and the expiration date. These codes also enable manufacturers to trace the date and destination of shipments, if needed.

Product codes play a critical role in the regulation of goods and services. For example, when problems arise over drugs or medical devices regulated by the Food and Drug Administration, the product codes play a vital role in conducting successful recalls. Similarly, the Consumer Product Safety Commission and other regulators rely on product codes to conduct recalls of automobiles, dangerous toys and other items that pose safety hazards.

Product codes are frequently used by law enforcement to conduct criminal investigations as well. These codes have been used to pinpoint the location and sometimes the identity of criminals. Recently, product codes aided in the investigation of terrorist acts, including the bombing of Olympic Park in Atlanta and the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland.

At the same time, manufacturers have limited weapons to prevent unscrupulous distributors from removing the coding to divert products to unauthorized retailers or place fake codes on counterfeit products. For example, one diverter placed genuine, but outdated, labels of brand-name baby formula on substandard baby formula and resold the product to retailers. Infants who were fed the formula suffered from rashes and seizures.

We cannot take the chance of any baby being harmed by infant formula or any other product that might have been defaced, decoded or otherwise tampered with. FDA enforcement of current law has been vigilant and thorough, but this potentially serious problem must be dealt with even more effectively as counterfeiters and illicit distributors utilize the advanced technologies of the digital age in their crimes.

Manufacturers have attempted, at great expense and with little success, to prevent decoding through new technologies designed to create "invisible" codes, incapable of detection or removal. However, decoders have proven to be equally diligent and sophisticated in their efforts to identify and defeat new coding techniques. We therefore must provide manufacturers with the appropriate legal tools to protect their coding systems in order for them to protect the health and safety of American consumers.

Currently, federal law does not adequately address many of the common methods of decoding products and only applies to a limited category of consumer products, including pharmaceuticals, medical devices and specific foods. Moreover, current law only applies if the decoder exhibits criminal intent to harm the consumer. It does not address the vast majority of decoding cases which are motivated by economic considerations, but may ultimately result in harm to the consumer.

My legislation will provide federal measures which will further discourage tampering and protect the ability of manufacturers to implement successful recalls and trace product when needed. It would prohibit the alteration or removal of product identification codes on goods or packaging for sale in interstate or foreign commerce, including those held in areas where decoding frequently occurs.

The legislation will also prohibit goods that have undergone decoding from entering the country, prohibit the manufacture and distribution of devices primarily used to alter or remove product identification codes, and allow the seizure of decoded goods and decoding devices. It will require offenders to pay monetary damages and litigation costs, and treble damages in the event of repeat violations. The bill will also impose criminal sanctions, including fines and imprisonment for violators who are knowingly engaged in decoding violations.

The bill would not require product codes, prevent decoding by authorized manufacturers, or prohibit decoding by consumers. It is a good approach designed to strengthen the tools of law enforcement, provide greater security for the manufacturers or products, and most importantly, provide consumers with improved safety from tampered or counterfeit goods. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting passage of this bill, which will go a long way toward closing the final gap in federal law enforcement tools to protect consumers and the products they enjoy.

## THE AMERICAN HOMEOWNERSHIP ACT OF 1998

**HON. RICK LAZIO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to introduce with my colleagues the "American Homeownership Act of 1998." For most Americans, the most important financial investment we make in our lives is the purchase of a home. Homeownership creates a sense of community and common good, binding neighbors together. Homeownership is the cornerstone of strong families, prosperous communities and a dynamic nation, and this important legislation is designed to provide all families great opportunities to attain and preserve the American dream of owning their own home.

This Act will reduce barriers to the production of affordable housing, protect our Nation's senior citizens when they obtain reverse mortgages, and enable those who receive federal housing assistance, such as public housing or Section 8 housing, to use these funds in creative ways to achieve homeownership. This bill contains important provisions to assist self-help housing providers, such as Habitat for Humanity, in achieving their goals of helping our poor citizens move into their own homes. The American Homeownership Act provides increased flexibility to State and local governments to leverage federal housing funds, provided through the HOME Program, to attain higher levels of homeownership in their areas through local homeownership initiatives. This bill contains provisions to enhance and improve the manufactured housing industry. Moreover, this legislation seeks to address concerns raised by Native American groups who fear that federal bureaucratic procedures will hinder their efforts to increase homeownership on Indian lands.

## BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

We must eliminate the bureaucratic red tape and excessive regulation that stifles homeownership. Unnecessary governmental regulation adds 20 to 35 percent, thousands of dollars, to the cost of a new home according to the National Association of Home Builders.

I am pleased to join with my good friends and colleagues, TOM CAMPBELL, JACK METCALF and JON FOX to incorporate legislation Mr. CAMPBELL has previously introduced to reduce barriers to affordable housing.

The Act requires all Federal agencies to include a housing impact analysis with any proposed regulations to certify such regulations have no significant negative impact on the availability of affordable housing. Local nonprofits and community development groups are given the opportunity to offer alternatives if it is found that the rule would have a deleterious effect on affordable housing.

## REVERSE MORTGAGES FOR SENIORS

We must preserve and protect opportunities for senior citizens to remain in their own homes near their families and friends. The American Homeownership Act makes the FHA-insured reverse mortgage program permanent. A reverse mortgage offers sometimes the only tool to for "house-rich", "cash-poor" seniors to remain in their own homes by providing extra income for living and medical expenses or crucial home repairs. We also will require HUD to prohibit financial entities from charging senior extortionate fees when obtaining a reverse mortgage in response to allegations to fraud and abuse within the program last year.

## HOMEOWNERSHIP OPTION IN FEDERALLY-ASSISTED HOUSING

The American Homeownership Act of 1998 will allow families receiving rental voucher assistance under the Section 8 program to use those funds in a properly structured homeownership program that would help them buy their own homes. Residents and public housing authorities are authorized to use funds normally used to pay rents for either downpayment assistance or toward mortgage payments.

## HOME, HOME LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM, HOMEOWNERSHIP ZONES

The most innovative tools for expanding homeownership opportunities are being created at the state and local level. The American Homeownership Act creates a HOME Loan Guarantee program to allow communities to tap into future HOME grants for affordable housing development. HOME is one of the most successful Federal block grant programs, and is designed to create affordable housing for low-income families. The Act also provides grant authority for use in "Homeownership Zones"—designated areas where large scale development projects are designed to reclaim distressed neighborhoods by creating homeownership opportunities for low and moderate income families. Flexibility is also granted in defining metropolitan areas to allow greater homeownership opportunities for suburbs affected by the high home prices of nearby cities.

## MANUFACTURED HOUSING

More and more families are living in manufactured homes than ever before. The days of trailer parks filled with metallic shoebox-shaped "homes" are gone. Many of today's manufactured homes are multi-sectioned with

vaulted ceilings and state of the art appliances. They are also very affordable for more than 18 million Americans—\$40,000 to \$70,000 for a new, multi-sectioned manufactured home, compared to \$158,000 for the average new home.

I am pleased to join with my colleagues BOB NEY, KEN CALVERT, DAVID MCINTOSH and others in including legislation we previously introduced to reform and modernize the Federal manufactured housing program.

The American Homeownership Act of 1998 promotes the quality, safety and affordability of manufactured homes by ensuring uniform standards and codes for construction across the country. The legislation improves the Federal management of the program by establishing a consensus committee of consumers, industry experts and government officials to advise HUD on regulation enforcement.

## HOUSING ON INDIAN LANDS

I am pleased to join with my colleague Mr. REDMOND of New Mexico to include in this bill an Indian Lands Status Commission which will develop recommended approaches to improving how the Bureau of Indian Affairs conducts title reviews in connection with the sale of Indian lands. Receipt of a certificate from the Bureau of Indian Affairs is a prerequisite to any sales transaction on Indian lands, and the current procedure is overly burdensome and presents a regulatory barrier to increasing homeownership on Indian lands. This Commission is charged with providing Congress with methods to address these concerns.

Mr. Speaker, this homeownership legislation recognizes that the strength of our Nation lies in its individual communities, and that federal government policy should be encouraging and fostering, instead of hindering, the efforts of localities and individuals to achieve the American dream of homeownership.

## HONORING REVEREND BRAXTON BURGESS

## HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise before you today to recognize the achievements of Reverend Braxton Vincent Burgess of Flint, Michigan. On Saturday, May 30, the congregation of Flint's Quinn Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church will honor Reverend Burgess for the many contributions he has made to our community.

Reverend Burgess earned his Bachelor of Science degree from Wilberforce University in Ohio and continued his education at Payne Theological Seminary where he received his Master's of Divinity. To continue his mission of peace and social change, he received a diploma in urban ministry from the Urban Training Center of Chicago and served as a member of President Carter's White House Council on Arms Control.

In 1967, Reverend Burgess was ordained as an Itinerant Elder in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Since that time he has committed his life's work to providing spiritual guidance and counsel to countless individuals. As a member of the Board of Directors of the Urban League of Flint, Past President of the Greater Flint Association of Christian Church-

es, and a member of the Board of Directors of the United Way of Genesee County, Reverend Burgess has been a highly effective leader. His dedication to ensuring that everyone is afforded a quality education is evidenced by his tenure on the Advisory Committee for the Mott Adult High School Continuing Education Program.

Reverend Burgess's tireless service and deeds have earned him recognition from various groups such as the Flint Optimist International, Western Michigan University's Black Studies Department, the State of Michigan House of Representatives, and the Flint Chapter of the NAACP, to name a few.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting an inspirational individual, Reverend Braxton Vincent Burgess. He deserves our thanks for a lifelong commitment to making our community a much better place.

## TRIBUTE TO HERB AND SHIRLEY CANE

## HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Herb and Shirley Cane for their devoted efforts to improve the quality of life in our community.

Herb and Shirley have played an instrumental role in leading the Jewish community of the San Fernando Valley. Their continued community activism demonstrates a commitment to the further enhancement of the organization to which they have already dedicated so much valuable time and effort.

Herb Cane's relentless and unselfish dedication to the Jewish community has set the foundation for many growing Jewish youth programs. After his term as the first president of the Kadima Hebrew Academy for two and a half years, Herb headed the committee that would establish Kadima as an independent community school. In addition to this effort, he was also greatly committed to the fiscal stability of the young institution. Herb has served on the advisory and grant selection committee of the Ann Zatz Memorial Fund and the B'nai Brith Youth Organization. This organization has provided yearly scholarships for youth leadership training in Israel.

Shirley has also shown a great commitment to expanding the Jewish community in the San Fernando Valley. She played an integral role in founding the Honor Chapter of B'nai Brith Women in Canoga Park and presided over the Honor Chapter for a period. Shirley is a past president of Kidney Infection Needs Detection (K.I.N.D.) and served on the Cedars-Sinai Liaison Council. In addition to these roles, she has also held executive positions on the board of Congregation Beth Kodesh, the Congregation's Sisterhood and served as President of Friends of Kadima. Shirley is currently serving on Kadima Hebrew Academy's Board of Directors. As a tribute for her hard work, Congregation Beth Kodesh awarded her with the Sisterhood Chayah Olam Award.

Married for thirty-five years, Herb and Shirley are the founders and main supporters of the Stacey Cane Youth Theater, named after



their daughter whom they lost to breast cancer. Their continued support of the Shomrei Torah Synagogue is greatly appreciated as it continues to successfully expand into the next century.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to Herb and Shirley Cane. They have shown an unwavering commitment to the community and deserve our recognition and praise.

ROBERT W. GENZMAN IN  
MEMORIAM

**HON. BILL McCOLLUM**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I come before this body tonight to express my deep sadness over the death of Robert W. Genzman, one of the finest individuals I have ever know. Bob Genzman passed away in Orlando on May 12, 1998. He left a legacy of public service and accomplishment that will serve as an example for many in the years to come.

Bob Genzman received a B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania, an M.S. degree from the London School of Economics, and in 1977 a J.D. from Cornell Law School. Following law school Bob spent 2 years as staff counsel to the House Select Committee on Assassinations as one of several attorneys assigned to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy. He participated in public hearings and wrote and edited substantial portions of the Committee's final report. Later he spent several years as a Legislative Assistant to Congressman Bob Livingston.

From 1980 to 1983 he was Assistant United States Attorney in Orlando. After entering the private practice of law, Bob was tapped in 1987 to take a leave of absence from his law firm and serve as Associate Minority Counsel for the Republican Members of the House Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran. In this capacity he did a great amount of research, deposed numerous witnesses, questioned in open hearings several of these witnesses including Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, and wrote and edited substantial portions of the Committee's final report.

In early 1988 Bob Genzman was selected by President Reagan to serve as United States Attorney for the Middle District of Florida. Appointed by President Bush shortly after he took office, Bob was U.S. Attorney for the Middle District until 1993. He supervised 94 attorneys in a 35 county district with offices in Tampa, Orlando, Jacksonville and Fort Myers. During his tenure he pioneered the use of the federal criminal law for possession and use of a firearm by a convicted felon to prosecute previously convicted felons serving relatively short sentences in state or county jails so as to get them off the streets and locked up in a federal prison for a lengthy period of time. Attorney General Richard Thornburgh embraced this as a national policy under the name "Operation Triggerlock."

I got to know Bob Genzman quite well while I served as a member of the Iran Contra Committee. He was an excellent counsel for the Committee and struck me as bright, capable, even tempered, gracious and compassionate.

When the office of U.S. Attorney opened, it was a pleasure for me to recommend him for this position. There had been much turmoil in this office, and everyone who worked with Bob Genzman while he was U.S. Attorney says he settled the office down and ran it with great professionalism.

Above all else, Bob Genzman was a family man. He is survived by his wife, Martha; his 5 year old twin children, Rob and Jackie; and his parents, Catherine and Glenn Genzman.

IN RECOGNITION OF LOIS NELSON

**HON. RALPH M. HALL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary senior citizen from Princeton, Texas—Mrs. Lois Nelson—whose success story is worthy of recognition. What makes Mrs. Nelson so extraordinary is that she entered the workforce for the first time in 1982 at the age of 68 and has been active ever since.

In 1982 Mrs. Nelson began working through the Green Thumb program as the site manager for the Senior Citizen's Center in Princeton. As site manager, Mrs. Nelson spent countless hours recruiting members, organizing activities, counseling fellow seniors and distributing food to those less fortunate. Seven years ago, she began her quest to fulfill a lifetime dream—to become a librarian. Mrs. Nelson became an aide in both the elementary and high school libraries. In this capacity, she applied herself to learn and master the skills necessary to be a successful librarian, but she was still lacking one credential—a high school diploma. At the age of 79, Mrs. Nelson returned to the classroom and in April of 1994, received her GED.

On March 1, 1995, as a result of hard work and determination, a dream came true for Mrs. Nelson when she received her County Librarian, Grade 3 Certification. As a librarian for the Princeton Independent School District, Mrs. Nelson not only performed her professional duties but also recruited Green Thumb applicants and GED students, assisted in a community green house project, and helped with the school tax office. Her boundless energy and enthusiasm were never more prevalent than in 1996, when Mrs. Nelson had open-heart surgery. Within six weeks and at the age of 81, she was back at work, fulfilling her official and voluntary duties.

Mrs. Nelson's enthusiasm for life, quest for knowledge, and willingness to give of herself set an example for all of us. In addition to obtaining her GED and receiving her County Librarian Certification, she has been active in a variety of community service efforts. Mrs. Nelson has participated in the 55-Alive class, attended Gang Awareness Inservice and Citizen's Crime class and served as a Pink Lady for the Ladies Volunteer Auxiliary at Columbia Medical Center—all after the age of 75.

In recognition of her exemplary achievements, Mrs. Nelson was nominated for the 1997 Outstanding Older Worker of Texas award. Today I am pleased to announce Mrs. Nelson's selection for Honorable Mention in this statewide search. Mrs. Nelson is living proof that life can be challenging and filled with opportunity, regardless of age.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to pay tribute to this outstanding senior citizen from the Fourth District of Texas. Mrs. Lois Nelson is an inspiration and role model to all Americans.

WESTHILL CHOIR WINS NORTH  
AMERICAN MUSIC FESTIVAL

**HON. JAMES T. WALSH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to recognize publicly the accomplishments of scholastic musicians and singers across the United States, and in particular some of my constituents in Central New York—the winners of the North American Music Festival in New York this spring, Westhill High School Concert Choir.

The choir was awarded First Place with a Superior rating. The Westhill High School Women's Ensemble also was awarded the First Place Trophy with a Superior rating. Members of the Ensemble also belong to the Concert Choir.

I want to congratulate Choral Director William Black for his tireless dedication and talented instruction. I would also ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the participants in such school groups in every district, in every state.

This kind of extracurricular activity nurtures sensitivity for beauty in music and song in young people. I am very proud of the programs which address such an important aspect of education and especially proud of the Westhill participants this year who won the American Music Festival.

They are: Michael Aquayo, Jeffrey Aldrich, Jaime Arnold, Kirstin Axford, Lacey Ballard, Katie Balogh, Jessica Bartle, Betsy Bartle, Nell Beadling, Claire Berkery, Erin Berkery, Katherine Bernstein, Brendan Briedaddy, Megan Brody, Sarah Brody, Kelley Burkett, Melody Calley, John Carpenter, Bryant Carruth, Paul Cella, Margaret Chajka, Michael Cieply, Marie Connell, Heather Cutler, Jessica Diaz, Laura DiSerio, Hilary Donegan, Erin Dowd, Brian Dudiak, Victoria Duffy, Jennifer Ernestine, Catherine Evans, Jennifer Fetter, Kristen Finn, Meghann Finerghy, Jamir Flores, Robert Flynn, Casey Foreman, Megan Foreman, Erin Frost, Rebecca Fullan, Jenelle Gallardo, Nicholas Gambino, Elizabeth Garofano, Manjinder Gill, Stephanie Grosso, Rebekah Guss, Kathleen Guyder, Kelly Hall, Colleen Harrington, Cara Hart, Sheehan Hayes, Benjamin Haynes, Erin Hogan, Julie Howard, Juliana Ingraham, Kristen Ingraham, Jonathan Jackowski, Lyndsay Jesmain, Joelle Kearns, Patrick Keeler, Elizabeth Kelly, Margaret Kelly, Jessica LaFex, Margaret LaFex, Allison Lang, Sara Lange, Meghan Lantier, Colleen Lavin, Marie Lebro, Emily Lemanczyk, Elizabeth Lemmerman, Kimberly Majewicz, Erin McCormick, Meghan McClees, Bryan McMahon, Molly Michaels, Rickard Mulligan, Kelly Murphy, Larissa Murphy, David Mushow, Andrea Nedoshytko, Julie Nichols, Pamela Norton, Colleen O'Brien, William O'Sullivan, Amelia Ott, Emily Ott, Jeffrey Pacelli, Jonathan Patrei, Julie Patriarco, Leah Patriarco, Jason Paussa, Sarah Pelligrini, Ana Pinker, Jessica Pouliot, John Powers, Sarah Quintana, Rebecca

Reidy, Molly Rickert, Kathleen Roche, Carolyn Rolince, Jessica Roliance, Lauren Ryan, Marie Sampo, Michael Scheid, Elisa Sciscioli, Kelley Seymour, Daniel Silky, Kimberly Smith, Katherine Snyder, Jennifer Sobecki, John Sondej, Bryan Sparkes, Elizabeth Stebbins, Carissa Stepien, Lindsay Sterbank, Jillian Stevenson, Brian Stiles, Caitlin Sullivan, Calleen Sullican, Matthew Tiffault, Matthew Thornton, Jamie Toth, Elizabeth Tucker, Erica Volpe, Kathryn Walsh, Kimberly Walsh, Maureen Walsh, Jessica Waters, Joseph Waters, George Welch, Shannon Wiktorowicz, Cassandra Williams, and Nathaniel Wood.

**HANK STRAM/TONY ZALE SPORTS  
AWARD BANQUET**

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to announce that Lodge 2365 of the Polish National Alliance of the United States, also known as the Silver Bell Club, held its 25th Annual Hank Stram/Tony Zale Sports Award Banquet yesterday, May 18, 1998, at the Radisson Hotel at Star Plaza in Merrillville, Indiana. Eighteen Northwest Indiana high school students of Polish and Slavic descent received the prestigious Hank Stram/Tony Zale Award plaque at last night's banquet. These outstanding students were chosen to receive the award by their respective schools on the basis of academic and athletic achievement. All proceeds from the banquet will go toward a scholarship fund which will be awarded to deserving students next year.

This year's Hank Stram/Tony Zale Award recipients include: Andrew Bien of Boone Grove High School; Jeff Bozovich of Chesterton High School; Andrew Byrom of Merrillville High School; Luke DeBold of Andean High School; Tania Fliter of Griffith High School; Stephen Hnatiuk of Hobart High School; Cheryl Jakubczyk of Hammond High School; Richard Jaryszak of Lowell High School; Dan Kaminski of Portage High School; Steve Kaminski of Portage High School; Annie Knish of Munster High School; Ben Lyon of Highland High School; Justin Marcinkewicz of Bishop Noll Institute; Kelly O'Brien of Crown Point High School; Dan Perryman of Lake Station Edison High School; Eileen Stahura of Whiting High School; Becky Turek of Valparaiso High School; and Melissa Wychocki of Lake Central High School.

Hank Stram, one of the most successful coaches in professional football history, was present at yesterday's event. Hank was raised in Gary, Indiana, and he graduated from Lew Wallace High School where he played football, basketball, baseball, and ran track. While attending college at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Hank won four letters in baseball and three letters in football. During his senior year, he received the coveted Big Ten Medal, which is awarded to the conference athlete who best combines athletic and academic success. After college, Hank entered the NFL where he became best noted for coaching the Kansas City Chiefs to a Super Bowl victory in 1970.

The late Tony Zale was a champion boxer from Gary, Indiana. During his boxing career,

Tony defeated the National Boxing Association champion in July of 1940, became a world titleholder when he defeated World Middleweight Champion, Georgie Abrams, in 1941, and successfully defended his title against famous boxer, Rocky Graziano, in 1945. When Tony retired from boxing in 1948, he left the profession with the distinction of fighting and beating every contender in the middleweight division during his championship reign from 1941 through 1948 and, in the 1950s, he was inducted into the World Boxing Hall of Fame. Tony Zale passed away in March of last year.

The distinguished speaker at last night's event was former NFL quarterback and head football coach, Sam Wyche. An NFL player and coach for 27 years, Sam was one of the original Cincinnati Bengals in 1968, and he was the quarterback on the Bengals first playoff team in 1970. Sam began his coaching career with Bill Walsh and the San Francisco 49ers. He coached quarterback Joe Montana from his rookie year through the 49ers first Super Bowl victory in 1981. Sam was then head coach of the Bengals in Super Bowl XXIII, which was against the 49ers. Sam has just completed his first year as one of the members of NBC's pre-game show, "NFL on NBC".

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending the Silver Bell Club for hosting this celebration of success in sports and academics. The hard work of all those involved in planning this worthwhile event is indicative of their devotion to the very gifted young people in Indiana's First Congressional District.

**TRIBUTE TO MRS. SANDY  
CANDIOTTY**

**HON. BRAD SHERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Sandy Candiotty for her outstanding commitment to others that has done so much to improve the quality of life in our community. Both as a successful business woman and as an avid supporter of charitable projects, she has used her intelligence and charisma to distinguish herself as a woman of valor.

The Talmud tells us that "He who does charity and justice is as if he had filled the whole world with kindness." Sandy has had a long tradition of service to the community through her family. Her father's family, the Taylors, founded Taylortown, Pennsylvania in the 1700's as well as Belmont County in Ohio. In addition to this, one of the family's most famous sons was Zachary Taylor, the 12th president of the United States.

In the business community, Sandy served in management and supervisory positions at Bank of America, Great Western Savings and Mercury Savings. While serving in these positions she was involved in all aspects of marketing. At Mercury, she also developed an entirely new staff training program for the company. Sandy converted to Judaism and married Max Candiotty on June 2, 1991.

At the Sephardic Temple-Tifereth Israel she has served as Sisterhood Co-President and as Vice-President of Programming. She is a

board member and serves on the executive board of My Discovery Place where she has chaired three major fund raisers. At the Maimonides Academy she has co-chaired two Chinese Auctions and has helped out in numerous school related projects.

Sandy also serves on the Board of Directors of the Sephardic Educational Center, and is active in the UJF Sephardic Women's Division, the Bureau of Jewish Education and the Women's League of the University of Judaism where she received the coveted Torah Fund Award. As a supporter of the humanities and the arts she has assisted the American Friends of Israel Museum, the Smithsonian, the Metropolitan, the Los Angeles County Museum, and has been appointed Chair of the Levy Sephardic Museum.

Mrs. Candiotty has served her own family as well, and has raised both her son Stephen and her daughter Dana to be successful and contributing members of the community. We are told in the Talmud that "When you teach your son you teach your son's sons," and Sandy has taken her commitment to education seriously.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to Sandy Candiotty. Her dedication to charity and service has improved the community and made her a role model for us all.

**TRIBUTE TO SISTER GLORIA JEAN  
ZIESKE**

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate, Sister Gloria Jean Zieske for her hard work and dedication to education. Sister Gloria Jean is retiring after twenty years as Principal of St. Veronica's School in Eastpointe, Michigan. Her friends, colleagues, and students will honor her with a reception on Sunday, May 31st.

Education has always been important to Sister Gloria Jean. She has studied at Nazareth College, University of Notre Dame, University of Dayton, Marygrove College, Edgewood College and Siena Heights College. As both a teacher and administrator, Sister Gloria Jean has been sharing the joys of learning with children since 1949. In 1997, Sister Gloria Jean received recognition from the University of Notre Dame for her contributions to Catholic education. She was also nominated by Today's Catholic Teachers as one of the 25 most influential individuals in Catholic education.

She joined the faculty at St. Veronica's in 1978. Sister Gloria Jean has been more than just a Principal, she has taught religion and coordinated the Elementary Religious Education Program. For more than twenty years, the students and parishioners of St. Veronica's have been graced by Sr. Gloria Jean's spirit and love of learning.

St. Veronica's School is a very special place. As a graduate of this school, I know how hard the staff and faculty work to create an educational and spiritual environment. Sister Gloria Jean's compassion and interest in improving the educational system have made her a compelling symbol of everything that education should embrace. I would like to give



my heartfelt congratulations to Sister Gloria Jean as she celebrates her retirement.

CONGRATULATING MISSION SAN JOSE HIGH SCHOOL FOR WINNING EDUCATION DEPARTMENT'S BLUE RIBBON AWARD

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Mission San Jose High School for winning the Blue Ribbon award from the Department of Education. Mission San Jose was one of six California schools to win this prestigious award and one of 166 schools nationwide.

Mission San Jose proves that public schools can be effective advocates for all students to succeed in the 21st Century. Mission San Jose believes that all students can learn and all students will learn. The facts prove them correct.

Mission San Jose High School has an attendance rate of over 95 percent and a drop-out rate of .05 percent. The student average SAT scores are in the top 5 percent of the nation. 65 percent of the student body is on the honor roll and the most importantly to me is that 95 percent of students go on to post-secondary institutions.

These numbers speak for themselves and for the faculty and administrators at Mission San Jose High. I congratulate Principal Mathog for her outstanding leadership and positive views.

This success by one of our public schools is the best argument against some of the arguments of my colleagues. Eliminating the Department of Education and advocating public funds to be spent on scholarship vouchers for private schools is not the right step to providing opportunity and hope for all students. Public schools work and I can prove it.

Mission San Jose deserves this award and I congratulate them.

HONORING JOHN BRUEN SR.

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with regret that I inform our colleagues of the passing of one of the most remarkable residents of my 20th Congressional District of New York.

John Bruen Sr. was 92 years young when he died this past weekend, but right until the end he remained the embodiment of the dignity of the individual.

John Bruen was born in 1906 in Goshen, NY, and lived in that community his entire life. His grandfather was a runaway slave, who had shown John the scars on his back from the whippings he had received as a slave, and which remained on him until the day he died.

Because of his heritage, John was working for civil rights for all Americans long before it became fashionable to do so. As a young man, he worked grooming horses at the Goshen Historic Track in Goshen, New York. It

was there, as a boy, that he learned his love of reading and especially his love of history. A friend gave him a biography of Abraham Lincoln, and that initiated John's lifelong dedication to equality for Afro Americans.

John married Gertrude Van Dyke in 1925, and they had six children.

John loved his family and taught them to share his love of liberty and of history. He worked for 30 years for the Erie Railroad, but was a true renaissance man: in the 1930's, John began his career as a semi-pro baseball player. In one season, he had an astonishing .517 batting average. Those were the days when professional baseball was closed to Black Americans. However, when Jackie Robinson broke that color barrier, forever, John Bruen was one of the first to cheer him on.

John became an expert on the life stories of those heroes who paved the way for equality: Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, W.E.B. Dubois, Martin Luther King, Jr., as well as Jackie Robinson, and a host of others. John was a good friend of another outstanding resident of our region—Floyd Patterson—and the two of them shared their love for boxing, at which John also tried his hand, and for humanitarianism.

John had a gift for the written word, and from 1959 until near his death, the daily and weekly newspapers in Orange County, New York, published his views on the issues of the day. He was a consistent fighter against segregation, prejudice, and racism. He was superb at quoting those figures from the past who he so admired, and who he believed were living proof that all the races should live in harmony.

John was always of tremendous help to me throughout my career in public service. He used his column effectively to promote the causes he so believed in, and to remind us of our responsibilities to human rights for all. John was quick to praise those of us who supported civil rights, but would not consider compromise on those issues he considered basic to human dignity.

To John's surviving children, to his many loved ones, and to those who greatly admired him, we extend our heartfelt condolences. While John Bruen Sr. may not be quoted in our textbooks or popular histories, it is in great part due to the relentless trails blazed and consciences stirred by individuals such as John throughout our nation that we are closer than ever to achieving the dream of Martin Luther King Jr.

John you left your mark—we will long miss you.

TRIBUTE TO THE UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA

**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I am speaking today in honor of a leading organization in America's Jewish community, the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, in recognition of its 100th anniversary.

The Orthodox Union represents over one million members from one thousand congregations across the country in matters religious

and communal. In its efforts to assist Orthodox Jews in America, the Orthodox Union runs the renowned Kashruth Certification Program to guarantee certified kosher food for the observant. The Orthodox Union's National Council for the Jewish Disabled serves as an outreach program for the deaf and the developmentally disabled which has helped thousands of disabled live fuller lives. The Orthodox Union has always been at the forefront of the fight for the concerns of the world's Jewish population, working to strengthen and protect the state of Israel as well as defending Jewish civil rights and playing a vital role in the struggle to save the Soviet Jewry.

The Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America was established in 1898 by Dr. Henry Pereira Mendes, the leader of the Spanish & Portuguese Synagogue in New York to promote Torah Judaism and help organize the fragmented American Orthodox Jewish community. Since then, the Orthodox Union has served the needs of over 1 million members in more than 1,000 congregations nationwide. To address the need for Jewish continuity the Orthodox Union created the NCSY, a dynamic outreach movement for teenagers. Through its efforts, the Orthodox Union has helped the modern orthodox congregant prosper in a world which often seeks to strip them of their religious and cultural identity. In this role, the Orthodox Union has played a vital part in the worldwide advancement of Judaism.

On this anniversary, I call upon all of my colleagues in the House to join me in giving tribute to the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America in recognition of the defining role that it has played in the formation of modern American Judaism. I congratulate the Orthodox Union on its successful first one hundred years, and wish it many more.

BULLETPROOF VEST  
PARTNERSHIP GRANT ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. JAMES T. WALSH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 12, 1998*

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the House of Representatives for passing H.R. 2829, the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1997.

I have met with law enforcement officials from across my district who feel this is an important and useful bill. Currently, 25 percent of our nation's state and local law enforcement officials do not have access to bulletproof vests. Additionally, police officers not wearing a bulletproof vest have a fatality risk 14 times that of officers wearing a vest. There is an obvious need to make sure those who risk their lives on our behalf have access to these life-saving devices.

H.R. 2829 will ensure that for the days to come, no police officer will be left unnecessarily exposed in the line of duty. Bulletproof vests are one of the most basic forms of law enforcement protection, and America now sends a message to its law enforcement officials—we will protect you who valiantly protect us every day.

HONORING THE CHINATOWN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CENTER OF SAN FRANCISCO

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the Chinatown Community Development Center of San Francisco, which has been selected to receive the Fannie Mae Foundation Sustained Excellence Award.

For the past 21 years, the Chinatown Development Center (CCDC) has served Northeastern San Francisco neighborhood's through providing low-income housing development and management and by fostering a sense of community. CCDC incorporates a unique approach to community development that combines housing advocacy with community involvement through grassroots organizing and neighborhood planning. Supportive services empower residents to become self-sufficient and to participate in formulating public policy issues that directly affect them. Throughout its 21-year history, CCDC's principal projects reflect how it has merged housing with community improvement.

The significant contributions that CCDC has made include managing more than 1,000 units of affordable housing with a multitude of tenant services and the creation of 10 commercial spaces for small businesses to help provide employment for local residents. The CCDC has also contributed to fostering neighborhood pride through the creation of a street cleaning venture called the Chinatown Environmental Organizations and through coordination of neighborhood-based planning resulting in the renovation of five new parks, gardens, and courtyards in neighborhoods with limited safe, recreational areas. Additionally, CCDC provides citizenship and educational classes, as well as counseling and translation services for its residents.

We in San Francisco are proud of our diversity and CCDC has played a key role in supporting immigrant and low-income populations throughout the city. By investing in low-income residents, CCDC has brought new life and hope to San Francisco's low-income neighborhoods. CCDC is a model of sustained high quality housing development and management combined with active grassroots community organizing. CCDC possesses a clear vision for sustaining its communities for years to come. I join with the people of San Francisco in congratulating and thanking Gordon Chin and CCDC for its 21 years of accomplishments and send my very best wishes for continued success.

HONORING REVEREND BRAXTON BURGESS

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise before you today to recognize the achievements of Reverend Braxton Vincent Burgess of Flint, Michigan. On Saturday, May

30, the congregation of Flint's Quinn Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church will honor Reverend Burgess for the many contributions he has made to our community.

Reverend Burgess earned his Bachelor of Science degree from Wilberforce University in Ohio and continued his education at Payne Theological Seminary where he received his Master's of Divinity. To continue his mission of peace and social change, he received a diploma in urban ministry from the Urban Training Center of Chicago and served as a member of President Carter's White House Council on Arms Control.

In 1967, Reverend Burgess was ordained as an Itinerant Elder in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Since that time he has committed his life's work to providing spiritual guidance and counsel to countless individuals. As a member of the Board of Directors of the Urban League of Flint, Past President of the Greater Flint Association of Christian Churches, and a member of the Board of Directors of the United Way of Genesee County, Reverend Burgess has been a highly effective leader. His dedication to ensuring that everyone is afforded a quality education is evidenced by his tenure on the Advisory Committee for the Mott Adult High School Continuing Education Program.

Reverend Burgess's tireless service and deeds have earned him recognition from various groups such as the Flint Optimist International, Western Michigan University's Black Studies Department, the State of Michigan House of Representatives, and the Flint Chapter of the NAACP, to name a few.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting an inspirational individual, Reverend Braxton Vincent Burgess. He deserves our thanks for a lifelong commitment to making our community a much better place.

ARMED FORCES' DAY "WE MUST REMEMBER"

**HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, this weekend I joined the veterans in my community to recognize the first day the Prisoner of War and Missing in Action Flag was flown Nationally on Armed Forces' Day.

During the day, I had the opportunity to hear the stories of America's POWs and MIAs.

Their stories weighed on my heart and angered my senses. These men deserve from the United States as much, if not more, than they have given to us.

For these reasons, I cosponsored Public Law 105-85, legislation that requires the flying of the POW/MIA flag at Federal facilities, including U.S. Post Offices.

Having the flag flown at Federal offices and facilities will help us remember the work that remains to honor these courageous individuals and their families.

The POW/MIA flag offers us an opportunity not only to remember and recognize those we have lost, but also to rededicate ourselves to the cause of finding these men or their remains and bringing them home to their families and their grateful Nation.

We need to secure a full accounting of the men and women who fought for our Nation's flag and who were captured by the enemy or listed as missing.

We must work together to ensure the fullest possible accounting of these men for their family and all Americans who have benefited from their fight for freedom and liberty.

Although this is a good first step to recognizing and remembering those missing soldiers, I believe we must do more.

Recently, I joined several of my colleagues in contacting the State Department expressing our concern about the POW/MIA who are still unaccounted for from the Korean War.

We felt that the POW/MIA subject should have been a priority subject during the negotiations in Geneva this past December.

I strongly believe that any agreement for peace must include a serious commitment on the part of the government of North Korea to locate missing soldiers of the thousands of Korean Veterans I represent.

As you know, a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula, underscored by a unified democratic government is a goal for which our Veterans fought bravely during the conflict of 1950-1953.

Under adverse conditions, and sometimes against a numerically superior enemy, U.S. troops battled to preserve a non-communist enclave on the Asian continent.

At a time during the cold war when the forces of communism seemed on the rise across the world, the performance of our valiant soldiers, sailors and airmen affirmed the resolve of democracy.

Now that the first steps to achieving peace in Korea are being taken, it is paramount that the US negotiators insist on POW/MIA closure are subject to any formal accord.

By doing so, we honor the troops who put forth the ultimate sacrifice;

We honor their families, who have lived with uncertainty about their loved ones for over 40 years; most importantly;

We honor those veterans of the Korean War still living, who will never forget their colleagues lost on the nameless hills, ridges and valleys during those 3 long years.

I will continue to urge the State Department to work with the Pentagon in articulating a clear and resolute position for the United States on unresolved POW/MIA personnel cases as the talks continue.

A lasting peace cannot be fully achieved unless those who fought for it are accounted for by a grateful nation.

And I will continue to express my concern to the federal government.

It has been over 20 years since the war in Vietnam ended, yet our Government has still not accounted for so many of those men who went to a far away nation to defend an unknown people against an unseen enemy.

We have almost erased the scourge of Communism from the face of the earth, yet we have not yet fully recognized all of the men who made this victory of democracy possible.

Until we bring home these men, the war is not over. We must continue to fight and remember those we have lost in our battle for freedom.

Until all of the men, from throughout this country, have been accounted for, we must not rest in our efforts.

As a member of the National Security Committee, I commit myself to America's veterans.

I commit myself to working in the memory of the thousands of Americans who served in America's wars and were captured by the enemy or listed as missing in action.

I commit myself to the families of those whose fate has been unknown and who have had to suffer tragic and continuing hardships.

In Washington, engraved at the Veterans's Administration Building, is a quote from Abraham Lincoln, "To care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his orphan."

I do not believe that America has sufficiently cared for all of those men who have been declared missing or captured.

Until we have a full accounting, we cannot fulfill this promise to America's veterans and families.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO BLAIR J. NAHM ON HIS APPOINTMENT TO ATTEND THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, NEW YORK

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding young man from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District, Blair J. Nahm. Blair recently accepted his offer of appointment to attend the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

The Nahm family has a long tradition with West Point, as Blair's older brother, Reid, is currently a Cadet Third Class. As Blair will soon be graduating from Tiffin Columbian High School, he, too, will be embarking on what figures to be one of the most educational and challenging opportunities of his life.

While attending Columbian High School, Blair excelled academically by attaining a 3.735 grade point average, placing him in the top ten percent of his class. Blair's academic excellence was extended through his involvement in the National Honor Society. He also participated in the Ohio Test of Scholastic Achievement, where he placed second in the district in pre-calculus.

Blair is also a fine student-athlete, and has distinguished himself on the fields of competition. He was a key member of the Varsity Football Team and Varsity Wrestling Team. In fact, during his junior year of wrestling, Blair received the Wrestling Iron Man Award for his accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that Blair will be very successful at West Point and in all of his future endeavors. I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in paying tribute to Blair J. Nahm, and in wishing him well as he prepares to enter the United States Military Academy.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. MARJORIE SLAVENS

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to say a few words in tribute

to an outstanding teacher, Dr. Marjorie Slavens, who after nearly 40 years in the teaching profession, has decided to retire.

Dr. Slavens, who has been blind since a small child, has dedicated her life to teaching others. She is a Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Missouri at Columbia—holding both Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees. She earned her PH.D. from St. Louis University in St. Louis, MO. After graduating, Dr. Slavens began teaching Spanish in the Department of Modern Languages at Rockford College in Rockford, IL, and continued at this post for 33 years. During this period, student workers proudly assisted Dr. Slavens by taking attendance and proctoring tests, and tape-recording examinations for Slavens to grade.

Dr. Slavens's unique teaching style has earned recognition. In 1987, Dr. Slavens received the Illinois Lieutenant Governor's Award for service to the foreign language teaching profession. The college also appointed her Director of Advising, and she published Rockford College's first Academic Advising Handbook. In 1989, she was awarded the Mary Ashby Cheek Award that recognized her as an Honorary Alumni of the college. In 1991, a committee composed of faculty, staff, and students selected Dr. Slavens to receive the Sears Foundation Award for teaching excellence and campus leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that the Members of the House will join me in congratulating Dr. Marjorie Slavens on a spectacular teaching career. As she prepares for her retirement and the enjoyment therein, Dr. Slavens will undoubtedly take pride in her legacy as one of the nation's most special educators.

PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL DAY

**HON. CHET EDWARDS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, on May 15 our Nation honored the brave men and women in law enforcement with Peace Officers' Memorial Day, designated 36 years ago by President John F. Kennedy. This day of acknowledgment for the selfless contributions made by hardworking individuals falls during National Police Week. I rise today to pay tribute to all law enforcement professionals across our country and to honor those who have made the ultimate sacrifice.

Last year, 159 officers lost their lives in the line of duty. These fine individuals died serving the best interests of our society, working hard to protect our citizens. Patrolling our streets and highways, protecting our homes and families, and seeking out criminals are in the job descriptions of law enforcement professionals. Yet we all too often take for granted these hardworking people.

The National Association of Police Chiefs reported 21 confirmed line-or-duty deaths for January of 1998, ten more than reported in January of 1997. Even as crime rates are dropping, peace officer fatalities are steadily rising. Since 1980, 1,182 officers have been killed in the line of duty by firearms. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 42 percent of those officers could have survived had they been wearing bulletproof vests. That is why I am pleased that the Bulletproof Vest

Partnership Act was approved by Congress last week. This bill will provide Federal grants to match State and local government funds in purchasing bulletproof vests for law enforcement officers. This bill will take steps to provide these brave men and women with the tools they need to fight crime, protect society, and insure that they make it home.

We should not forget the hardworking, courageous men and women who every day step into the role of peace officer to make our society a safer place. I thank the Members for supporting the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Act and observing National Police Week and Peace Officers' Memorial Day.

THE NIGERIAN DEMOCRACY AND CIVIL SOCIETY EMPOWERMENT ACT, H.R. 3890

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with Representative DONALD M. PAYNE of New Jersey, the Nigerian Democracy and Civil Society Empowerment Act, H.R. 3890. Mr. PAYNE, a senior member of our International Relations Committee, has been a true leader in Congress on this issue. He identified the corrupt, venal nature of the Nigerian regime long before many of us, and I am pleased to work with him on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, while many other African nations are moving toward democracy and joining the world economy, the military government of Nigeria has become one of the most brutal and corrupt dictatorships on the continent.

Nevertheless, Nigeria remains important to U.S. interests. With a population of more than 100 million people, and the strongest military in the region, Nigeria is the key to security and development in all of West Africa. If Nigeria descends into chaos, millions of people from Senegal to Cameroon will suffer.

Nigerian drug traffickers, who have thrived under this regime, are among the most skilled in the world, reportedly delivering 70% of the heroin that enters Chicago alone, as part of their world-wide distribution networks.

Our bill sends a clear message to the military regime in Nigeria that the status quo is unacceptable. The Nigerian people want and deserve a real transition to democratic, civilian government, and this measure points U.S. foreign policy toward that goal. This legislation does three things.

It establishes a program to assist those in Nigeria who are willing to take risks for democracy and human rights. As was done during the apartheid regime in South Africa, the United States will aid those who stand against the illegitimate government of Nigeria and for a return to democratic, civilian rule.

The bill codifies into law the various sanctions that have been imposed on Nigeria by executive order, from visa restrictions to prohibitions on weapons sales, and establishes conditions under which these sanctions can be lifted.

The bill also mandates further measures if a transition to a democratic government under civilian control does not occur by the end of

this year. These include additional visa restrictions and a prohibition against Nigerian athletes and teams participating in events in the United States.

While there are no provisions for economic sanctions in the bill, we are considering additional measures that could be added in committee mark-up on the House floor.

Mr. Speaker, the Nigerian regime is among the most venal, brutal, and corrupt regimes in the world. It is not enough to simply call them names, however. We must continue to put pressure on the military government and isolate it from the civilized world. This bill will help accomplish those goals, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

H.R. 3890

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Nigerian Democracy and Civil Society Empowerment Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The continued rule of the Nigerian military government, in power since a 1993 coup, undermines confidence in the Nigerian economy, damages relations between Nigeria and the United States, threatens the political and economic stability of West Africa, and harms the lives of the people of Nigeria.

(2) The transition plan announced by the Government of Nigeria on October 1, 1995, which includes a commitment to hold free and fair elections, has so far failed to foster an environment in which such elections would be considered free and fair, nor was the transition plan itself developed in a free and open manner or with the participation of the Nigerian people.

(3) The international community would consider a free and fair election in Nigeria one that involves a genuinely independent electoral commission and an open and fair process for the registration of political parties and the fielding of candidates and an environment that allows the full unrestricted participation by all sectors of the Nigerian population.

(4) In particular, the process of registering voters and political parties has been significantly flawed and subject to such extreme pressure by the military so as to guarantee the uncontested election of the incumbent or his designee to the presidency.

(5) The tenure of the ruling military government in Nigeria has been marked by egregious human rights abuses, devastating economic decline, and rampant corruption.

(6) Previous and current military regimes have turned Nigeria into a haven for international drug trafficking rings and other criminal organizations.

(7) On September 18, 1997, a social function in honor of then-United States Ambassador Walter Carrington was disrupted by Nigerian state security forces. This culminated in a campaign of political intimidation and personal harassment against Ambassador Carrington by the ruling regime.

(8) Since 1993, the United States and other members of the international community have imposed limited sanctions against Nigeria in response to human rights violations and political repression.

(9) According to international and Nigerian human rights groups, at least several hundred democracy and human rights activists and journalists have been arbitrarily detained or imprisoned, without appropriate due process of law.

(10)(A) The widely recognized winner of the annulled June 6, 1993, presidential election, Chief Moshood K. O. Abiola, remains in detention on charges of treason.

(B) General Olusegun Obasanjo (rt.), who is a former head of state and the only military leader to turn over power to a democratically elected civilian government and who has played a prominent role on the international stage as an advocate of peace and reconciliation, remains in prison serving a life sentence following a secret trial that failed to meet international standards of due process over an alleged coup plot that has never been proven to exist.

(C) Internationally renowned writer, Ken Saro-Wiwa, and 8 other Ogoni activists were arrested in May 1994 and executed on November 10, 1995, despite the pleas to spare their lives from around the world.

(D) Frank O. Kokori, Secretary General of the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers (NUPENG), who was arrested in August 1994, and has been held incommunicado since, Chief Milton G. Dabibi, Secretary General of Staff Consultative Association of Nigeria (SESCAN) and former Secretary General of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association (PENGASSAN), who was arrested in January 1996, remains in detention without charge, for leading demonstrations against the canceled elections and against government efforts to control the labor unions.

(E) Among those individuals who have been detained under similar circumstances and who remain in prison are Christine Anyanwu, Editor-in-Chief and publisher of The Sunday Magazine (TSM), Kunle Ajibade and George Mbah, editor and assistant editor of the News, Ben Charles Obi, a journalist who was tried, convicted, and jailed by the infamous special military tribunal during the reason trials over the alleged 1995 coup plot, the "Ogoni 21" who were arrested on the same charges used to convict and execute the "Ogoni 9" and Dr. Beko Ransome-Kuti, a respected human rights activist and leader of the pro-democracy movement and Shehu Sani, the Vice-Chairman of the Campaign for Democracy.

(11) Numerous decrees issued by the military government in Nigeria suspend the constitutional protection of fundamental human rights, allow indefinite detention without charge, revoke the jurisdiction of civilian courts, and criminalize peaceful criticism of the transition program.

(12) As a signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Harare Commonwealth Declaration, and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, Nigeria is obligated to grant its citizens the right to fairly conduct elections that guarantee the free expression of the will of the electors.

(13) Nigeria has played a major role in restoring elected, civilian governments in Liberia and Sierra Leone as the leading military force within the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) peace-keeping force, yet the military regime has refused to allow the unfettered return of elected, civilian government in Nigeria.

(14) Despite organizing and managing the June 12, 1993, elections, the Nigerian military regime nullified that election, imprisoned the winner a year later, and continues to fail to provide a coherent explanation for their actions.

(15) Nigeria has used its military and economic strength to threaten the land and maritime borders and sovereignty of neighboring countries, which is contrary to numerous international treaties to which it is a signatory.

(b) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—Congress declares that the United States should encour-

age political, economic, and legal reforms necessary to ensure rule of law and respect for human rights in Nigeria and support a timely and effective transition to democratic, civilian government in Nigeria.

#### SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should, in any and all international fora, seek the cooperation of other countries as part of the United States policy of isolating the military government of Nigeria.

(b) UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should instruct the United States Representative to the United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC) to use the voice and vote of the United States at the annual meeting of the Commission—

(1) to condemn human rights abuses in Nigeria; and

(2) to press for the appointment of a special rapporteur on Nigeria, as called for in Commission Resolution 1997/53.

(c) SPECIAL ENVOY FOR NIGERIA.—It is the sense of Congress that, because the United States Ambassador to Nigeria, a resident of both Lagos and Abuja, Nigeria, is the President's representative to the Government of Nigeria, serves at the pleasure of the President, and was appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the President should not send any other envoy to Nigeria without prior notification of Congress and should not designate a special envoy to Nigeria without consulting Congress.

#### SEC. 4. ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE DEMOCRACY AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN NIGERIA.

(a) DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), not less than \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, not less than \$12,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, and not less than \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 should be available for assistance described in paragraph (2) for Nigeria.

(2) ASSISTANCE DESCRIBED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The assistance described in this paragraph is assistance provided to nongovernmental organizations for the purpose of promoting democracy, good governance, and the rule of law in Nigeria.

(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—In providing assistance under this subsection, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that nongovernmental organizations receiving such assistance represent a broad cross-section of society in Nigeria, including—

(i) organizations with representation from various ethnic groups;

(ii) organizations containing journalists, lawyers, accountants, doctors, teachers, and other professionals;

(iii) business organizations;

(iv) organizations that represent constituencies from northern Nigeria;

(v) religious organizations with a civic focus; and

(vi) other organizations that seek to promote democracy, human rights, and accountable government.

(3) GRANTS FOR PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.—Of the amounts made available for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 under paragraph (1), not less than \$500,000 for each such fiscal year should be available to the United States Agency for International Development for the purpose of providing grants of not more than \$25,000 each to support individuals or nongovernmental organizations that seek to promote, directly or indirectly, the advancement of human rights in Nigeria.

(b) USIA INFORMATION ASSISTANCE.—Of the amounts made available for fiscal years 1999,

2000, and 2001 under subsection (a)(1), not less than \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, \$1,500,000 for fiscal year 2000, and \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 should be made available to the United States Information Agency for the purpose of supporting its activities in Nigeria, including the promotion of greater awareness among Nigerians of constitutional democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights.

(c) STAFF LEVELS AND ASSIGNMENTS OF UNITED STATES PERSONNEL IN NIGERIA.—

(1) FINDING.—Congress finds that staff levels at the office of the United States Agency for International Development in Lagos, Nigeria, are inadequate.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development should—

(A) increase the number of United States personnel at such Agency's office in Lagos, Nigeria, from within the current, overall staff resources of such Agency in order for such office to be sufficiently staffed to carry out subsection (a); and

(B) consider placement of personnel elsewhere in Nigeria.

**SEC. 5. PROHIBITION ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA; PROHIBITION ON MILITARY ASSISTANCE FOR NIGERIA; REQUIREMENT TO OPPOSE MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE FOR NIGERIA.**

(a) PROHIBITION ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Economic assistance (including funds previously appropriated for economic assistance) may not be provided to the Government of Nigeria.

(2) ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE DEFINED.—As used in this subsection, the term "economic assistance"—

(A) means—

(i) any assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) and any assistance under chapter 4 of part II of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.) (relating to economic support fund); and

(ii) any financing by the Export-Import Bank of the United States, financing and assistance by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and assistance by the Trade and Development Agency; and

(B) does not include disaster relief assistance, refugee assistance, or narcotics control assistance under chapter 8 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.).

(b) PROHIBITION ON MILITARY ASSISTANCE OR ARMS TRANSFERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Military assistance (including funds previously appropriated for military assistance) or arms transfers may not be provided to Nigeria.

(2) MILITARY ASSISTANCE OR ARMS TRANSFERS.—The term "military assistance or arms transfers" means—

(A) assistance under chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2311 et seq.) (relating to military assistance), including the transfer of excess defense articles under section 516 of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2321j);

(B) assistance under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.) (relating to international military education and training);

(C) assistance under the "Foreign Military Financing Program" under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763); or

(D) the transfer of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), including defense articles and defense services licensed or approved for export under section 38 of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2778).

(c) REQUIREMENT TO OPPOSE MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director to each of the international financial institutions described in paragraph (2) to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance to the Government of Nigeria.

(2) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DESCRIBED.—The international financial institutions described in this paragraph are the African Development Bank, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency, and the International Monetary Fund.

**SEC. 6. EXCLUSION FROM ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN NIGERIAN NATIONALS.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of State shall deny a visa to, and the Attorney General shall exclude from the United States, any alien who is—

(1) a current member of the Provisional Ruling Council of Nigeria;

(2) a current civilian minister of Nigeria not on the Provisional Ruling Council;

(3) a military officer currently in the armed forces of Nigeria;

(4) a person in the Foreign Ministry of Nigeria who holds Ambassadorial rank, whether in Nigeria or abroad;

(5) a current civilian head of any agency of the Nigerian government with a rank comparable to the Senior Executive Service in the United States;

(6) a current civilian advisor or financial backer of the head of state of Nigeria;

(7) a high-ranking member of the inner circle of the Babangida regime of Nigeria on June 12, 1993;

(8) a high-ranking member of the inner circle of the Shonekan interim national government of Nigeria;

(9) a civilian who there is reason to believe is traveling to the United States for the purpose of promoting the policies of the military government of Nigeria;

(10) a current head of a parastatal organization in Nigeria; or

(11) a spouse or minor child of any person described in any of the paragraphs (1) through (10).

**SEC. 7. ADDITIONAL MEASURES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Unless the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees by December 31, 1998, that a free and fair presidential election has occurred in Nigeria during 1998 and so certifies to the appropriate committees of Congress, the President, effective January 1, 1999—

(1) shall exercise his authority under section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702) to prohibit any financial transaction involving the participation by a Nigerian national as a representative of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in a sporting event in the United States;

(2) shall expand the restrictions in Presidential Proclamation No. 6636 of December 10, 1993, to include a prohibition on entry into the United States of any employee or military officer of the Nigerian government and their immediate families;

(3) shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees listing, by name, senior Nigerian government officials and military officers who are suspended from entry into the United States under section 6; and

(4) shall consider additional economic sanctions against Nigeria.

(b) ACTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS.—It is the sense of Congress that any international sports organization in

which the United States is represented should refuse to invite the participation of any national of Nigeria in any sporting event in the United States sponsored by that organization.

**SEC. 8. WAIVER OF PROHIBITIONS AGAINST NIGERIA IF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS MET.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive any of the prohibitions contained in section 5, 6, or 7 for any fiscal year if the President makes a determination under subsection (b) for that fiscal year and transmits a notification to Congress of that determination under subsection (c).

(b) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION REQUIRED.—A determination under this subsection is a determination that—

(1) the Government of Nigeria—

(A) is not harassing human rights and democracy advocates and individuals who criticize the government's transition program;

(B) has established a new transition process developed in consultation with the pro-democracy forces, including the establishment of a genuinely independent electoral commission and the development of an open and fair process for registration of political parties, candidates, and voters;

(C) is providing increased protection for freedom of speech, assembly, and the media, including cessation of harassment of journalists;

(D) has released individuals who have been imprisoned without due process or for political reasons;

(E) is providing access for international human rights monitors;

(F) has repealed all decrees and laws that—

(i) grant undue powers to the military;

(ii) suspend the constitutional protection of fundamental human rights; or

(iii) allow indefinite detention without charge, including the State of Security (Detention of Persons) Decree No. 2 of 1984; and

(G) has unconditionally withdrawn the Nigerian internal security task force from regions in which the Ogoni ethnic group lives and from other oil-producing areas where violence has been excessive; or

(2) it is in the national interests of the United States to waive the prohibition in section 5, 6, or 7, as the case may be.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Notification under this subsection is written notification of the determination of the President under subsection (b) provided to the appropriate congressional committees not less than 15 days in advance of any waiver of any prohibition in section 5, 6, or 7, subject to the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394-1).

**SEC. 9. PROHIBITION ON UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE OR CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUPPORT OR INFLUENCE ELECTION ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA.**

(a) PROHIBITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No department, agency, or other entity of the United States Government shall provide any assistance or other contribution to any political party, group, organization, or person if the assistance or contribution would have the purpose of effect of supporting or influencing any election or campaign for election in Nigeria.

(2) PERSON DEFINED.—As used in paragraph (1), the term "person" means any natural person, any corporation, partnership, or other juridical entity.

(b) WAIVER.—The President may waive the prohibition contained in subsection (a) if the President—

(1) determines that—

(A) the climate exists in Nigeria for a free and fair democratic election that will lead to civilian rule; or

(B) it is in the national interests of the United States to do so; and

(2) notifies the appropriate congressional committees not less than 15 days in advance of the determination under paragraph (1), subject to the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394-1).

#### SEC. 10. REPORT ON CORRUPTION IN NIGERIA.

Not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually for the next 5 years thereafter, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit to the appropriate congressional committees, and make available to the public, a report on governmental corruption in Nigeria. This report shall include—

(1) evidence of corruption by government officials in Nigeria;

(2) the impact of corruption on the delivery of government services in Nigeria;

(3) the impact of corruption on United States business interests in Nigeria;

(4) the impact of advance fee fraud, and other fraudulent business schemes originating in Nigeria, on United States citizens; and

(5) the impact of corruption on Nigeria's foreign policy.

#### SEC. 11. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

Except as provided in section 6, in this Act, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

### CONGRATULATING GULFSTREAM FOR WINNING THE 1997 COLLIER TROPHY

#### HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House to the winner of the 1997 Robert J. Collier Trophy, aviation's most prestigious award. The National Aeronautic Association (NAA) recently awarded the Collier Trophy to the Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation and the Gulfstream V Industry Team for the Gulfstream V—the world's first ultra-long range business jet. The trophy honors the year's top aeronautical achievement in the United States.

Gulfstream employs 5,800 people at five locations, including approximately 800 at its Long Beach, California facility in my Congressional District. The Gulfstream V is completed at the Long Beach facility. The Collier Trophy brings a well-deserved honor to all of Gulfstream's employees.

The NAA specifically recognized Gulfstream and the Gulfstream V Industry Team "for successful application of advanced design and efficient manufacturing techniques, together with innovative international business partnerships, to place in customer service the Gulfstream V." This aircraft is capable of flying 6,500 nautical miles at speeds up to Mach .885. It has a superior cabin environment with a 100 percent fresh air ventilation system, customized interiors, and the company's oversized signature oval windows offering panoramic views. The Gulfstream V has set 46 world and national records since receiving final certification on April 11, 1997. These records include: the

first-ever nonstop flight from New York to Tokyo by a business jet; a climb to 51,000 feet in just over 15½ minutes; and the first-ever nonstop business aircraft flight between Washington, DC, and Dubai.

Amazingly, the Gulfstream V achieved these records while overcoming such challenges as using a new airframe with a new engine. And the project stayed fundamentally on schedule. By listening to customers throughout the production of the Gulfstream V, Gulfstream showed its commitment to superior service.

The Gulfstream V is not only a remarkable achievement in America's aviation history, but in our nation's business tradition as well. The story of this aircraft's production fits well in America's heritage of bold, entrepreneurial risk-taking. When Gulfstream first decided to pursue this project in the early 1990s, it was a relatively small, privately held company, and the Gulfstream V carried with it significant financial risks. Instead of backing down in the face of economic adversity, Gulfstream launched a series of partnerships under revenue-sharing agreements that allowed the Gulfstream V to become a reality.

The Collier Trophy has been awarded since 1911 "for the greatest achievement in aeronautics or astronautics in America, with respect to improving the performance, efficiency, and safety of air or space vehicles, the value of which has been thoroughly demonstrated by actual use during the preceding year." Until this century, men and women could only look at the sky and wonder what it was like to fly. Air and space travel was the stuff of science fiction and fantasy. But starting with that fateful first flight in Kitty Hawk, America has led the way in man's conquest of the skies.

The list of the Collier Trophy's winners tells nearly the entire history of America's leadership in aviation and space travel. Past winners include Orville Wright, Charles E. "Chuck" Yeager, Neil Armstrong and the Apollo 11 flight crew, Cessna, and Boeing. The Trophy is on permanent display at the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum. Gulfstream's employees and partners should take great pride in this historic achievement. They deserve it.

### HONORING ATHENA AWARD WINNER

#### HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to one of my constituents who has recently been honored with the ATHENA award by the Lenawee County Chamber of Commerce.

Janet McDowell is an assistant to the superintendent of the Lenawee Intermediate School District. She has been presented with the ATHENA award for her outstanding contributions to the Lenawee County community.

It is gratifying that the Lenawee Chamber of Commerce has devoted itself to the task of recognizing those people who make such valuable contributions to our community. And it is even more inspiring to know of the many good works of area residents such as Janet McDowell.

As the Lenawee Chamber realizes, a healthy economic climate is not the sole char-

acteristic that makes a community worthwhile. While we can do much to create a climate that brings jobs, builds roads, lowers taxes, and eliminates deficits, the most important deficit we as a nation and a community must face is a deficit of values and character.

For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to tell my colleagues about those people who demonstrate the true meaning of community service in my district in Michigan. So many people talk about the need to get involved and pitch in when they see a problem, but Janet McDowell is one person who takes action.

Janet has distinguished herself as a volunteer for a number of local organizations, including the United Way and the American Red Cross. She is an active member of the Lenawee Chamber and a vigorous participant in her chosen community.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my constituents, I extend my congratulations and appreciation to Janet McDowell. May she continue to be a source of encouragement to men and women whose professional accomplishments and public service endeavors are worthy of recognition.

### TRIBUTE TO DEBORAH R. JOHNSON

#### HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Deborah R. Johnson of Columbia, South Carolina, a Richland School District One's 1998–1999 Teacher of the Year Finalist. Aside from being a recent finalist for the district's top teaching honor, Ms. Johnson received her school's top honor by being named Virginia Pack Elementary School Teacher of the Year. She is also a Richland School District One Honor Roll Teacher of the Year.

Ms. Johnson received most of her formal education in the Sixth Congressional District, which I represent. She graduated from Burke High School in Charleston, South Carolina, and South Carolina State College, now South Carolina State University, in Orangeburg. She went on to receive her Masters in Education and Computer Technology from the University of Charleston, S.C.

Ms. Johnson began her distinguished teaching career in the Charleston County public schools system. She was once Teacher of the Month and twice the Distinguished Reading Teacher in the district. She was also Charleston County School District's Teacher of the Year for two consecutive years. During the 1994–1995 school year Ms. Johnson received both the President's Award and an Outstanding Achievement Award for post-secondary level teaching.

Aside from having an impact on the lives of many students, Ms. Johnson remains very active in her community. She is often a poll manager for the election commission, a tutor for "Community Helpers," a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

As a former teacher in the school district where Ms. Johnson began teaching, I take great pleasure in her many accomplishments.



With a new millennium in sight, excellent teachers should be our nation's most prized possessions, for it is through their efforts the quality of our leaders of tomorrow will be determined. Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me today in honoring Deborah R. Johnson for her outstanding work as a role model and teacher.

RECOGNIZING READING  
COMMUNITY CITY SCHOOLS

**HON. ROB PORTMAN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Reading Community City Schools on their Celebration of Excellence, which will be held on May 20, 1998.

Reading Community City Schools have demonstrated a strong track record of academic excellence, parental involvement and community support. In fact, several Reading Community Schools have been recognized as Blue Ribbon award winners by the State of Ohio.

In particular, Reading Central Community Elementary School has received national recognition for excellence by being named as a National Blue Ribbon School for 1996–1997. This designation—given to only 268 public and private elementary schools nationwide—is a real tribute to the faculty, staff, students and parents who have shown a great deal of dedication, leadership and hard work.

Too often, newspaper headlines are filled with stories about inadequate performance by our schools and our students. It is my hope that the achievements of Reading Community City Schools will serve as a model and will inspire other schools in our region and throughout the country to work toward new levels of academic excellence.

I commend Superintendent John Varis, Board of Education President Albert Kretschmar, the faculty, staff, parents and—most importantly—the students themselves, for their hard work and dedication that have made this Celebration of Excellence so richly deserved.

RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE BOROUGH OF  
STOCKTON

**HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to send congratulations and best wishes to the citizens of the Borough of Stockton, New Jersey as they commemorate the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of their community. This is a day of celebration and remembrance—a time to celebrate the growth and achievements of Stockton while remembering the efforts and sacrifice of the good men and women, past and present, who helped to make the Borough what it is today.

On Saturday, May 16, 1998, the Borough will celebrate its centennial with a parade, music and a picnic. Local students will also present a time capsule during the celebration as a way of passing along a piece of Stockton's history for future generations.

The Borough was named for Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and member of the Continental Congress. In the years to come, I sincerely hope that Stockton will continue to build on the foundations of the past to ensure a happy and prosperous future for all its residents.

I offer my congratulations and best wishes to Mayor Gigi Celli and the Borough Council. It is my honor to have this municipality within the boundaries of my district. And it is my good fortune to be able to participate in its very special day.

H.R. 1522 SPONSOR JOEL HEFLEY  
AMENDS THE NATIONAL HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION ACT

**HON. EARL BLUMENAUER**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, Congress has a role to play in the design, preservation, and livability of our nation's capital. The land that houses the nation's congressional offices, the Botanical Garden and several of the administrative offices is under the stewardship of the Architect of the Capitol. In the past, Congress has exempted the Architect of the Capitol from meeting the same building, design, and community notification guidelines it requires other builders in the city and nation to meet. These exemptions have not worked to the public's benefit.

In the early 1960's Congress spent over \$100 million to build the Rayburn House Office Building. It was designed by the Architect of the Capitol of the time, J. George Stewart. The building sits on 50 acres and is widely considered a waste of precious space. Only 15 percent of the building is used for hearing rooms and offices. Forty-two percent is used for parking. The appearance and design of the building since its inception has been considered architecturally void and barely functional with its hallways that end without warning.

Again, in 1997 the Architect of the Capitol, without consulting the public, demolished an historic row house built in 1890 to construct a \$2 million day care center. The location was bitterly opposed by residents and local groups. The Architect demolished the historic house and constructed a new structure with what appeared to be an act of very little coordination with the people who lived in the neighborhood. Sadly enough, today the structure is nonfunctional due to a deadly toxin which developed on site.

Fortunately, Representative JOEL HEFLEY's bill H.R. 1522 takes steps to bring the Architect of the Capitol under the same guidelines as other builders who are required to abide by the National Preservation Act. I am pleased and hopeful the mistakes of the past will not have the opportunity to be repeated due to the building guidelines in this bill and other efforts currently in process by my office. The Architect of the Capitol needs to update their services by including the public in their decision making process and by following building guidelines established by Congress.

Currently, I am working to expand the efforts put forth in H.R. 1522 with legislation that would address several areas of the operation of the Architect of the Capitol. The major ele-

ments of the bill provide for community notification, a community comment period, annual auditing of their expenditures, historical impact statements and environmental impact statements for new buildings and a separate department of recycling with public reports as to the success of the recycling program.

In addition, I would like to add that H.R. 1522 successfully addresses the codification of Executive Order 12072 and 13006. By drawing investment away from our cities, urban sprawl has been sucking the life out of our downtowns. Sprawling development leads directly to traffic congestion, decreased air quality, loss of farm and forest land, decreased water quality and the need for costly new infrastructure. As land development continues to press further and further out, many of our older suburbs have begun to deteriorate as well.

Despite the fact that Executive Order 12072 and 13006 require federal agencies to try to locate in our cities, strong evidence suggests that federal agencies continue to abandon our cities in favor of suburban locations inaccessible to urban workers and urban transportation services. I am extremely pleased to see the codification of these Executive Orders, so that our federal agencies will no longer contribute to the blight of urban sprawl.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

**HON. RON KIND**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, this could finally be the week. After a year and a half of work by members of Congress, reform groups and the general public the pressure to schedule a vote on campaign finance reform may have succeeded. This week, if the leadership keeps its word, we will begin consideration of campaign finance reform.

This debate is long overdue. I have been delivering a daily statement in the House of Representatives calling for a vote. Enough has already been said about the abuses of the system or the way that money has distorted our democratic process. It should be clear by now that the public is frustrated with the system and they want change. Now is the time to bring some control to the out of control money race that dominates our elections.

I will not stop my work until the leadership finally allows a vote on campaign finance reform on the floor of the House. We have seen promises broken in the past, but we will not let the leadership break their promise this time. The people are demanding reform and it is time for us to take action.

CONGRATULATING TYLER SELLERS  
OF VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI

**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate one of my constituents, Tyler Sellers of Vicksburg, Mississippi, for winning a Grand Prize during the recent international poetry contests sponsored by the River of Words

Environmental Poetry and Art Project. A third grader at Culklin Elementary School, Tyler has written a truly moving description of one of the pleasures we can all gain from a healthy natural environment. I would like to read the poem into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in hopes that it will encourage all its readers to develop a better appreciation of the great outdoors.

#### FISHING ON THE OUACHITA

I burn my lure beneath the surface,  
Cordell redbfin, real as rainbow  
you like to feast on.  
Starving striped bass  
cruising for a bleeding shad,  
you rise swift as white gulls above me,  
deep from your blue hidden kingdom.  
I wait for the moment  
when I feel you strike  
like a flood swallowing a levee.  
Your fight breaks the water,  
silver courage stronger than this line.  
It gives, you take,  
becoming my wish for another day.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

#### HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Republic of China. If there is one country that deserves praise, it is the Republic of China on Taiwan. It is a country without natural resources, yet it has become an oasis of wealth in Asia. This economic miracle is due to the leadership of Taiwan's President Lee Teng-hui and Vice President Lien Chan.

Sworn in as the ninth president and vice president of the Republic of China on May 20, 1996, President Lee and Vice President Lien have worked very hard to maintain Taiwan's economic growth and initiated all types of political reform. Today, Taiwan stands tall among all nations. It is rich, free and respects human rights. It is a full democracy.

On the occasion of President Lee and Vice President Lien's second anniversary in office, I extend to them my best wishes and congratulations.

#### HONORING REPRESENTATIVE MIKE NYE

#### HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join the citizens of Hillsdale and Branch Counties to pay special tribute to our representative in the Michigan legislature.

So many people talk about the kind of leader they want to represent them in government and Mike Nye fits that definition by every measure.

This week, my friends in Hillsdale County will honor Mike Nye for his sixteen years of dedicated leadership in Lansing. They know, as I do, that few people have accomplished more in that time for the people of Michigan.

Mike Nye's retirement from the state legislature is a great loss. As a member of the House, he fought for commonsense legal re-

form and worked to provide better health care to poor children and was the innovator of reforms that have resulted in a better education system for Michigan. Mike Nye's improvements in court reform, school reform, tort reform, and juvenile justice reform will be a continuing legacy of his knowledge, ability and leadership in the Michigan legislature.

In an era of overheated rhetoric and blatant partisanship, Mike Nye stands out as a conciliator—a legislator who brought people together. Mike Nye was often the man people turned to when they needed a leader to finalize and pass legislation.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues and I here in Washington can learn a lot from the service of Mike Nye. His contributions to public policy are equaled by his and his wife, Marcie's, dedication to their community. Marcie's leadership in working in the prison system with her Kids Need Moms program is a great example of their commitment to help people.

I know Mike's future contributions will be just as worthwhile to all of us, regardless of what path he may take. God bless you, Mike, and good luck.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE URBAN ASTHMA REDUCTION ACT OF 1998

#### HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join with several of my colleagues, to introduce The Urban Asthma Reduction Act of 1998.

This bill takes an important step towards increasing the federal commitment to reducing the high rate of asthma-related illnesses and hospitalizations of inner city children who suffer from asthma and who also are allergic to cockroach allergen. In 1997, the National Institutes of Health (National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Diseases) reported conclusively that asthmatic children who were both allergic to cockroaches, and exposed to high cockroach allergen levels, were hospitalized 3.3 times more often than children who were either only exposed or allergic.

The link between asthma and allergy to cockroaches is a serious public health concern. In light of the NIH findings, there should be increased federal assistance to communities to address the problem.

Asthma is on the rise, especially in inner cities. Last month, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention reported that more than 15 million Americans suffer from asthma—an increase of 75 percent between 1980 and 1994.

Asthma is a growing concern for poor and minority communities, especially African American and Latinos. In 1993, among children and adults, African Americans were 3 to 4 times more likely than whites to be hospitalized for asthma. They were 4 to 6 times more likely to die from asthma.

The social and economic costs are high. These children are more likely to miss school more often, go to the doctor or emergency room more frequently, and lose sleep. Consequently, the adults who care for these children may have to miss work to care for them. According to The Washington Post (April 24,

1998) the Centers for Disease Control reported that costs related to asthma were estimated to be \$6.2 billion in 1990, and expected to more than double by the year 2000.

The Urban Asthma Reduction Act of 1998 asks for action. The bill proposes to amend the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant Program, authorized by the Public Health Service Act, by adding integrated cockroach management to rodent control as an eligible activity for funding. Several groups have expressed support in working on behalf of the legislation. These include the Chicago Asthma Coalition, Southside Health Consortium American Lung Association, and the Safer Pest Control Project, a statewide coalition that promotes pesticide use reduction throughout Illinois.

Integrated cockroach management is a multi-faceted approach to controlling the prevalence of cockroaches while minimizing pesticide use. It involves a range of techniques that include building cleaning and maintenance, and using pesticides as a means of last resort. The funds could be used for structural rehabilitation of buildings. This includes patching holes or open pipes that allow cockroaches entry; caulking cracks in walls; moving bushes away from buildings so cockroaches do not have easy access; and ensuring that all windows are properly screened.

Integrated cockroach management can work. One example comes from Chicago. Residents of the Henry Horner Public Housing Development successfully created and carried out an integrated pest control program with assistance from the Safer Pest Control Project. The Henry Horner Pest Control Program is illustrative of the type of pro-active and preventive work that the Urban Asthma Reduction Act of 1998 would support.

The Urban Asthma Reduction Act creates new possibilities for communities that are serious about making integrated pest management a component of a comprehensive public health policy. City-wide cockroach control carried out in Budapest, Hungary between 1978 and 1990 resulted in nearly cockroach-free housing, schools, factories, hospitals, and other public facilities. Budapest's experience is documented in "Efficacy of Large-Scale Rat and Cockroach Control Actions in Budapest Shown by Experiences Over a 23-Year Period," a paper presented at the 1996 International Conference on Urban Pests held in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Both the Henry Horner Pest Control program and the experience of Budapest demonstrate that a significant reduction in urban cockroach prevalence can be achieved and maintained. My hope is that the Urban Asthma Reduction Act of 1998 will prove a viable tool for urban communities to improve the quality of life and health of all residents, but especially children who suffer from asthma. I urge all my Colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

#### HONORING THE 57TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF CRETE

#### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the 57th anniversary of the Battle of

Crete. This is a historic event with direct significance to the allies' victory of World War II.

On May 20, 1941, thousands of German paratroopers and gliders began landing on Crete. Both the allies and Nazis wanted Crete because of its strategic location. At that time the British controlled the island. It was a very strong point on the lifeline to India and protected both Palestine and Egypt.

The Nazi invasion force included the elite German paratroopers and glider troops. Hitler felt this was to be an easy victory, yet he is quoted to have said shortly after the invasion, "France fell in 8 days. Why is Crete free?" The invasion of Crete took 11 days. It resulted in more than 6,000 German troops listed as killed, wounded or missing in action. The losses to the elite 7th parachute division were felt so hard by the German Military it signified the end of large-scale airborne operations.

This valiant fight by the Cretan people began in the first hour of the Nazi airborne invasion. In contrast of the European underground movements that took a year or more after being invaded to activate. Young boys, old men and women displayed breathtaking bravery in defending their Crete. German soldiers never got used to Cretan women fighting them. They would tear the dress from the shoulder of suspected women to find bruises from the recoil of the rifle. The penalty was death. The Times (London) July 28, 1941 report that "five hundred Cretan women have been deported to Germany for taking part in the defense of their native island."

Another surprise for the German soldiers who invaded Crete was the heroic resistance of the clergy. A priest leading his parishioners into battle was not what the Germans anticipated. At Paleochora, Father Stylianos Frantzeskis, hearing of the German airborne invasion, rushed to his church, sounded the bell, took his rifle and marched his volunteers toward Maleme to write history. This struggle became an example for all Europe to follow in defying German occupation and aggression.

The price paid by the Cretans for their valiant resistance to Nazi forces was high. Thousands of civilians died from random executions, starvation, and imprisonment. Entire communities were burned and destroyed by the Germans as a reprisal for the Cretan resistance movement. Yet this resistance lasted for four years. The battle of Crete was to change the final outcome of World War II.

The Battle of Crete significantly contributed in delaying Hitler's plan to invade Russia. The invasion was delayed from April to June of 1941. The two month delay in the invasion made Hitler's forces face the Russian winter. The Russian snow storms and the sub zero temperatures eventually stalled the Nazi invasion before they could take Moscow or Leningrad. This was the beginning of the downfall of the Nazi reign of terror.

This significant battle and the heroic drive of the Cretan people must always be remembered and honored. Democracy came from Greece and the Cretan heroes exemplified the courage it takes to preserve it.

Today, the courage and fortitude of the Cretan people is seen in the members of the United Cretan Associations of New York, that is located in Astoria. The association's Chairman Steven Kohilakis and Co-Chairman Charles Marangoudakis, together with the presidents of the member clubs: Emmanuel Taouganakis, Omonia, Emmanuel Velonakis,

Minos, Emmanuel Piperakis, Cretan Brotherhood, George Filippakis, Erotokritos and Aretousa, Marina Pefani, Pasifai, Cleo Aliferis, Cretan Sisterhood, Emmanuel Vlastakis, Filoxenia, John Daskos, Diktamos, Andreas Fiotodimitrakis, Labris, Mr. Polihronakis, Idomeneas and Mr. Berikakis, Kazatzakis are excellent representatives of their Cretan heritage.

I request my colleagues to join me in honoring the Cretans in the United States, Greece and the diaspora.

**A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO SCOTT B. RADCLIFFE ON HIS APPOINTMENT TO ATTEND THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, NEW YORK**

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a truly outstanding young man from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District, Scott B. Radcliffe. Scott recently accepted his offer of appointment to attend the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and will soon enroll as part of the Cadet Class of 2002.

Scott, who is from Perrysburg, Ohio, will soon be graduating from Perrysburg High School. After graduation, he will begin preparing for what figures to be one of the most exciting, challenging, and educational experiences of his life: his four years at West Point.

While attending high school in Perrysburg, Scott distinguished himself as a talented student. His academic achievements in the classroom are certainly accomplishments of which he can be proud. An honors student, Scott has maintained a cumulative grade point average of 3.3, placing him near the top in his class of 315 students.

In addition to his excellent work in the classroom, Scott has proven himself to be a talented and gifted student-athlete. Scott has excelled on the fields of competition throughout his high school career. During his senior year, he was selected as the Captain of the Varsity Football Team and the Varsity Basketball Team. He has also been active in the Perrysburg Show Choir, symphony, and the school musical.

Mr. Speaker, each year, I have the opportunity to nominate several outstanding young men and women from the Fifth District to the nation's military academies. I am pleased that Scott was among those nominated for the West Point Class of 2002. I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in paying special tribute to Scott Radcliffe, and in wishing him well at West Point and in the future.

**IN HONOR OF PEOPLE'S SELF-HELP HOUSING**

**HON. LOIS CAPPS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization that has pro-

vided countless Central Coast families with hope and a home, People's Self-Help Housing.

People's Self-Help Housing is being honored today by the Fannie Mae Foundation for sustained excellence in their work. It is an award of recognition that is justly deserved.

Through the efforts of the good and hard-working individuals at People's Self-Help, more Central Coast families live in places they want to call home. I extend to them my sincerest thanks for their years of dedication, and congratulations for achieving this well-deserved commendation for the Fannie Mae Foundation.

People's Self-Help Housing has been providing housing for low income families for more than 25 years. They have produced over 1400 units for low income seniors, families, farmworkers, and other special needs groups. Expanding beyond their original "sweat equity" program, People's Self-Help now handles affordable rental units, property management and complete construction services. They provide well managed properties and ensure that much needed health and education services are available to residents of these communities.

Mr. Speaker, I have known the head of this wonderful organization, Jeannette Duncan, for years and I have seen firsthand the fantastic work that this group does. People's Self-Help helps to fill a glaring need in our bucolic seaside and inland rural communities. Housing is expensive on the Central Coast and finding clean, affordable, quality homes and apartments can be a real struggle for people of limited means or extraordinary needs.

Among their many accomplishments, People's Self-Help has provided farmworkers with national award-winning townhouses in Santa Maria, updated the Victoria Street apartments in downtown Santa Barbara, and provided apartments for seniors in Templeton. Through their creativity and persistence, the Central Coast has filled communities where low and moderate income families find an opportunity to participate in the American dream.

They have done these things by working with developers, banks, local, state and Federal officials. But most of all, they have done this by thinking first and foremost of the communities they serve and the people who so often are forgotten in our society.

This is an example of public-private partnership that works, providing services to communities that need them and opening the doors of opportunity to all.

I commend Jeannette and everyone at People's Self-Help for their years of service and success, and in the recognition that is being bestowed upon them today.

**HONORING CALVIN AND MARJORIE BRIGHT**

**HON. GARY A. CONDIT**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a pair of very special friends of mine—Calvin and Marjorie Bright—and to recognize them as they become the first recipients of the Bart Bennett Community Award.

This award, given by the City of Modesto in my district in California's great Central Valley,

is in honor of Calvin and Marjorie's tireless efforts of putting others before themselves and working for the betterment of our community.

Not only are these people pioneers in local housing, they have given back to the community time and time again. Perhaps Community Housing and Shelter Services Executive Director Diana Olsen summed it up the best when she said, "I can't think of anyone else that deserves this award more."

Calvin and Marjorie were volunteering their time and efforts before voluntarism became popular. I'd like to take a moment to focus on some of their achievements. Not only did they establish the Bright Family Foundation which includes the Marjorie H. Bright Scholarship Program for students at California State University Stanislaus, Modesto Junior College, University of the Pacific and San Jose State University and other universities in Utah and Oklahoma; they also sponsor a medical fellowship at the University of California, San Francisco School of Medicine.

Particularly poignant to me is the fact that despite their success, they have never forgotten their roots in helping provide scholarships for students from their high school alma mater, Beggs High School, in Beggs, Oklahoma. I am honored to call Calvin and Marjorie my friends. The Bright Foundation also actively supports the Children's Crisis Center and the Boy Scouts of America.

Calvin formed Bright Development in 1971 in Modesto. The firm has built approximately 3,000 single-family homes, in addition to townhouses, apartments and commercial office buildings. He founded Bright Foods in Turlock in 1956, one of the first frozen prepared food processing plants on the West Coast. Bright Foods and FM Stamper of St. Louis were merged and renamed Banquet Foods in 1966. Banquet was later sold to RCA Victor in 1969.

Marjorie Bright worked actively in the couple's food processing and building businesses. She was the personnel and labor relations manager of Bright Foods and now serves as the general manager of Woodside Management Group. Woodside has more than 100 employees and manages approximately 3,000 apartments.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I stand before the House of Representatives and ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Calvin and Marjorie Bright for their outstanding service to our community.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO MINDY BACCUS, VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

#### HON. JERRY MORAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ms. Mindy Baccus from Ada, Kansas on being named a National winner in the 1998 Voice of Democracy Scholarship Competition sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Ladies Auxiliary.

Ms. Baccus is a senior at Minneapolis High School and hopes to pursue a career in communications or Law. She has been honored for her scholastic and extracurricular activities and exhibits outstanding leadership qualities. She has again distinguished herself by writing

and orating the best patriotic script in Kansas entitled "My Voice in Our Democracy" for this nationwide competition. Her insight into the importance of each individual's role in our democracy and the eloquence with which she states her ideas, exemplifies the principles this country was founded upon. I am proud to announce that as a result of her hard work, Ms. Baccus has been awarded \$3,500.

The men and women of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Ladies Auxiliary deserve recognition for their generous sponsorship of this scholarship program. I especially commend VFW Post 3201 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Minneapolis, Kansas for their local sponsorship. This year fifty-six young leaders from across the nation received scholarships totaling \$128,500.

I am proud that the VFW have honored Ms. Mindy Baccus with this year's award. I wish Ms. Baccus all the best in her chosen career path and in her studies at William Jewell College.

#### "MY VOICE IN OUR DEMOCRACY"

Ballots! Ballots! Get'em while they're hot! Here sir, have a ballot! What!? You don't want one! You're a US citizen 18 or over, aren't you? Well, then take a ballot. Oh, you think one person can't make a difference? What about you ma'am. You want one, right? After all, women fought for the right to vote for over a century. You'll take advantage of that privilege, won't you? What, you think your opinion doesn't matter. Well, you're wrong. You need to sit down and let me tell you about my voice in our democracy. In fact, all of you need to listen because anyone can have a voice in our democracy as long as they remember what voice truly stands for. My voice is vibrant, overcoming, insightful, confident, and educated.

Never half-hearted, my voice is pulsing with life, energy, and vigor. No one can resist being drawn to my enthusiasm. Whether writing letters to public officials, discussing policy decisions with those around me, or encouraging my peers to become more active in government; I always convey my beliefs with energy and vitality. By doing so, I set an example that others are compelled to follow because everyone can see that I truly believe in what I'm saying. However, regardless of how vibrant my voice is, someone is usually waiting to stifle it.

For that reason, my voice must be overcoming. I know that I must never let others make me compromise what I truly believe. Because so many policies in our society today are controversial, viewpoints often encounter strong opposition, but in order to be as close to a democracy as possible, many diverse opinions must be heard. Obviously, without a voice that's overcoming, having any voice in our democracy would be extremely difficult. Often, fully understanding a situation will help me overcome obstacles.

As a result, I must be insightful. By looking deeply into a situation, I can find details which support my opinion and by pointing out aspects of an argument that others may have missed, I can gain more support for my view. Additionally, thoroughly exploring a policy helps me to make the right decision from the beginning. Soon, others will recognize me as a strong analyst and will gain more respect for my views, even if they don't agree with them. Although my peers may not agree with me, I will never stop believing in myself.

That's why my voice must be confident. If I don't believe in myself, no one else will believe in me either. Regardless of the opposition I face or whether I feel like I'm alone in my views, I can never let myself feel de-

feated. As long as I know I am right and tenaciously defend my opinions, I will never be conquered. Even if I have to write a letter daily for years, make thousands of signs, or vote year after year for the same proposal, I will eventually make a difference as long as I believe in myself. Still, it's hard to be confident if I don't know about the issue.

In order to have a strong voice in our democracy, I must be educated. First, without being informed, I cannot know enough about issues to find the position I want to fight for, and without fully understanding my views, I cannot adequately defend them. Finally, since affairs in a democracy are constantly changing, education can never stop; it must be ongoing. Overall, knowledge is power especially when it comes to democracy.

Vibrant, overcoming, insightful, confident, and educated. Although the use of the acronym V.O.I.C.E. is clever, this actually is what voice truly stands for. I know my voice in our democracy embodies all of these traits and will as I continue to enter adulthood. Everyone has a voice in our democracy; they must simply learn to use it. One person can truly make a difference, and that one person could be me \* \* \* or you. Ballots! Ballots! Get'em while they're hot. Here, would you like a ballot? Of course you would.

#### AIR FORCE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REINVIGORATION ACT

#### HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleague Mr. Boehlert in introducing the Air Force Science and Technology Reinvigoration Act, a bill to restore the role of scientific research as a driving force in the decision-making of the United States Air Force. The bill establishes the new positions of Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Science and Technology and Deputy Chief of Staff for Science and Technology. The bill will require minimal expense. The two new positions are similar to positions which once existed in the Air Force. These changes could help reinvigorate Air Force science and technology and help return the Air Force to the spirit of its founding mission—a mission that established and maintained the world's supreme air fighting force.\*\*\*HD\*\*\*Background

Scientific investigation, accompanied by the new knowledge it generates and the foundation it lays for development of new technologies, is the cornerstone of air and space superiority. The Air Force as no other military service should recognize the singular importance of science to its beginning and survival. Technology has been an engine that drives the Air Force as an institution. More than the other services, the Air Force is where scientists and engineers must do their work years before the battle begins.

As critical as it is to military aviation, support for science and technology has been feast or famine throughout Air Force history. In times of war or national emergency, science and technology are almost always fully funded and encouraged. However, as soon as the crisis is over, science and technology are de-emphasized until the next crisis. As a result, in the past the United States has found itself technologically behind enemies and allies, and has

been forced to play catchup when responding to a national emergency.

The feast-or-famine approach has not yet failed us. However, as technology becomes more complex, the lead time from the inception of new research to fully-deployed weapon systems grows longer. For example, the smart weapons that worked so well in Desert Storm were the result of a technology build up that began in the 1960s. Unless the Air Force stabilizes long-range research at sufficiently high levels, our Nation could face a crisis without the technology necessary for victory.\*\*\*HD\*\*\*Air Force Science and Technology Policy

#### A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Air Force science and technology (S&T) grew from the technical revolution that began with development of the first airplane by the Wright brothers in Dayton, Ohio. The Army purchased a plane from the Wright brothers, but the service did not appreciate the value of scientific research in the new field of aeronautics. Few pilots received technical training. For the most part, they cared only about the finished product. Between 1909 and the beginning of World War I, the Army Signal Corps purchased 24 airplanes, but conducted no aviation research. During World War I, the Army designed no military aircraft, instead relying on foreign aircraft that were shipped to the United States and copies.

In October 1917, the Army established the Experimental Engineering Division at McCook Field in Dayton, Ohio, to help the fledgling American aeronautical industry design and produce military planes. McCook Field operated as no other Army Air Field. It employed primarily a civilian workforce of scientists, engineers, and support personnel who were exempted from many of the ordinary civil service rules, including those on hiring. The Army recruited the best and brightest scientists and engineers in the country from industry and academia, both seasoned professionals and new graduates.

In the early 1920s, McCook Field was the place to be for anyone interested in aeronautical science and engineering. It was the place to discover how to design and build military aircraft, and more importantly, to develop new concepts and technologies. It had become the United States' center of aeronautical research and development.

By the mid 1920s, the engineering staff designed and tested its own aircraft prototypes and equipment, including engines. The experimental engineering activities at McCook field came to an abrupt end when the aeronautical industry complained of unfair competition. World War I was over and industry leaders thought there was no longer any need for the Army Air Corps to experiment with aeronautics or develop new military aircraft. They—and the nation as a whole—felt there would never be another war like World War I.

The Army Air Corps found new importance in scientific research after President Franklin D. Roosevelt assigned the Corps the emergency role of carrying air mail in 1934. The Army Air Corps' men and equipment were unprepared to accomplish the mission. The Corps discovered that its inability to respond successfully to the national emergency was a direct result of the cancellation of its aeronautical experimental engineering program. This experience led the Army Air Corps into an ambitious research and development pro-

gram which reached its height by 1939. Some of the technological advances made during this period were all metal aircraft, pressurized cabins, retractable landing gear, and automatic landing systems. However, this technology was aimed at building better planes, not war fighting machines.

When World War II began, the Army Air Forces had already started to dismantle its aviation research programs and it was conducting little research to develop military aircraft. Aircraft developed during and after the air mail crisis was retrofitted for war service. Once again the country had to ramp up aviation research on a crisis basis.

By hiring outside expert scientific and engineering consultants, the Army Air Forces quickly developed a successful wartime research and development effort. Some of the most important aircraft of World War II and immediately afterward were developed during this period, including pursuit planes and giant, long range bombers, such as the B-29 and the B-36. Revolutionary new technologies included jet and rocket motor propulsion, advanced aerodynamics, gun and bomb sights, radars and communications equipment, and synthetic materials. However, after the war, it became apparent that the American program lagged behind both the German and British programs. This position was unacceptable to the men who would soon lead the new Air Force. They determined this would never happen again.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE

The experience of World War II clarified the problems that had plagued military aviation from the beginning. The Army was not organized to conduct advanced research for two reasons: First the Army Air Forces was a branch of the Army and did not have control of its own budget, research, or weapons development. Second, and perhaps even more important, the Army's policy stated that military research and development should be confined to improving existing aircraft, tanks, and artillery.

Gen Henry H. "Hap" Arnold, Commander of the Army Air Forces in World War II, recognized the importance of the technological revolution that had taken place during the war, especially its potential to project air power. He knew all too well the historical pattern of feast and famine in aviation research and he set about to preserve and expand the military scientific cooperation that had been built up during the war.

In 1944, Gen. Arnold told a group of scientists, "For twenty years the Air Force was built around pilots and more pilots. The next Air Force will be built around scientists."

It was clear to Gen. Arnold that air power was essential to victory in World War II and research was the key to air power. He felt that research should be continuous, without the fits and starts of the past, and that it should tap the best minds of the nation. His deepest concern was that in the next war, unlike previous conflicts, advanced enemy technology would not give the United States time to get ready after the outbreak of hostilities.

Gen. Arnold commissioned Dr. Theodore von Karman, the prominent aerodynamicist and mathematician and head of the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology, to survey wartime technological achievements and chart a future course for an independent Air Force.

The result was *Toward New Horizons*, a 12-volume report delivered to Gen. Arnold on December 15, 1945. This work, written by 25 eminent scientists, became the blueprint of Air Force research and development.

Dr. von Karman believed that only a constant inquisitive attitude toward science and ceaseless and swift adaptation to new developments could maintain national security. He was convinced that the twentieth century had transformed war from a drama of human endurance to a technological contest for control of the air. In the introduction to his report (called, "Science, the Key to Air Supremacy," Dr. von Karman recommended a peacetime research and development budget equal to five percent of the annual Army Air Forces wartime budget. Dr. von Karman forcefully argued for an institutional alignment in which science permeated the entire military structure. To do this, he recommended separating the management and funding of research from weapons systems procurement, working closely with industrial research efforts, and providing technical education of officers.

The efforts of Gen. Arnold and Dr. von Karman came to fruition with the National Security Act of 1947, which changed the Army Air Forces to the independent U.S. Air Force (USAF). The new USAF was no longer bound to the Army and its procurement-drive policies. It was now free to pursue the research that would be necessary to give the United States air and space supremacy.

#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE NEW U.S. AIR FORCE

General Arnold was not able to complete his vision of an Air Force lead by science and he retired due to ill health. Dr. von Karman continued the effort, resulting in the establishment of a permanent Scientific Advisory Board (1947) and the Office of Air Research (OAR) in the Materiel Command's Engineering Division (1948).

In the late 1940s the Air Force issued a master plan for research and development which was shaped by Brig. Gen. Donald L. Putt, Director of Research and Development. Like Gen. Arnold and Dr. von Karman, Gen. Putt thought that scientific research and development decisions were too much influenced by the need for procurement.

In keeping with the Arnold-von Karman vision, the plan gave top billing in the Air Force mission to research and development during peacetime. The plan also recommended that all research and development activities should be unified under the direction of a Deputy Chief of Staff for Research and Development.

Putt's efforts eventually led to the establishment in 1950 of the Air Research and Development Command (ARDC) to concentrate resources and facilities on turning out new and radically improved materiel and techniques. These include supersonic flight, guided missile technology, "swing wing" aircraft, ramjet propulsion, ballistic missiles, "century series" fighters (F-100, F-102, *et al.*), and research aimed at reducing the radar cross section of air vehicles.

The outbreak of the Korean War and the creation of ARDC in 1950 brought temporary funding and manpower relief to Air Force scientific research and technology development. However, the research laboratories were still spending most of their resources on near-term engineering development of new systems and

engineering in support of the maintenance depots. "Over the horizon" (long-range technology) projects still took a decidedly back seat.

This lack of long-range planning hit home on October 4, 1957, when the Soviets placed the first artificial satellite in orbit around the earth. The shock to the U.S. public caused by Sputnik was profound.

The Air Force responded with a sustained scientific research and technology development effort unparalleled in the history of aviation warfare. General Bernard Schriever, Commander of ARDC, successfully advocated expanded emphasis in research and development funding. As a result, in 1961 the Air Force established Air Force Systems Command (AFSC), with responsibility for all research, development, procurement, production, testing, and evaluation.

With most of the elements in place, the Air Force came as close to the Arnold-von Karman vision as it has ever been. Some of the research conducted by Air Force laboratories under AFSC at this time included the advanced turbine engine gas generator program, a high-bypass turbofan engine for the giant C-5A airlifter, ramjet and scramjet power plants, aircraft and spacecraft electrical systems, composites (carbon-carbon) for use in structures subject to extremely high temperatures (i.e., jet and rocket engine nozzles and leading edges of aerospace vehicles), early research into revolutionary active phased array radars, airborne lasers, electronic warfare jammers, terminally guided laser weapons, and forward looking infrared technology. Also, new developments included fly-by-wire technology, which revolutionized aircraft maneuverability and control, and very large integrated circuit chips which were forerunners of today's electronics revolution.

Because of the long lead time from the inception of new technology to the deployment of a completed weapon system, much of this technology did not reach fruition until the 1990s when it performed with devastating effectiveness in the Persian Gulf War.

America's involvement in Southeast Asia in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the diversion of funding from far-term research to support near term combat needs. Funding for research and development continued to drop with declines in the overall reductions in defense after the Vietnam War. Funding continued a boom and bust cycle through the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, resulting in some important gains during the boom times. But the ups and downs resulted in inefficiency and lost knowledge during the down times—exactly the situation Gen. Arnold had feared and tried to avoid.

#### AIR FORCE HAS RETURNED TO "BAD OLD DAYS"

With the end of the Cold War, the Air Force science research and development budget entered into a slide. Worse, reorganizations pushed advocates for science funding lower in the Air Force bureaucracy. With the 1992 merger of the Air Force Logistics and Systems Commands into the Materiel Command, a major voice was lost in the chain of command for scientific research. Science and technology fell to a distant third place behind procurement and logistics/maintenance. With a 1987 reorganization, the position of Assistant Secretary for Research, Development, and Logistics was eliminated, reducing the voice for science among the civilian leadership of the Air Force.

The 1987 reorganization also removed the position of Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development, and Acquisition. These administrative actions left research and development virtually without a voice at the highest levels of Air Force headquarters.

The 15 volume New World Vistas Study undertaken by the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board and reported to the Chief of Staff of the Air Force in 1995 made a number of recommendations to reinvigorate Air Force Science and Technology. Air Force leadership has implemented very few if any of the recommendations.

In the mid-1990's, in a complete reversal of Air Force policy, the Air Force decided to eliminate the graduate school of engineering within the Air Force Institute of Technology. This school ensured that scientific education was integrated into the training of Air Force officers and it provided additional research for the Air Force laboratories. Only after a storm of severe criticism did the Air Force agree to maintain the school.

The strongest evidence that the Arnold-von Karman model for the Air Force has collapsed is the initial science and technology budget the service submitted to the Secretary of Defense for fiscal 1999. Despite specific Defense Department guidance to maintain science and technology funding at the previous year's level, the Air Force tried to slash its science and technology funding by 15 percent below the fiscal 1998 level. This represented a cut of \$250 million below the previously approved baseline for fiscal 1999. Apparently, this was done in an effort to support procurement, maintenance, and supply accounts.

The Air Force's budget request for fiscal 1999 would have set the level of funding for science and technology at only 1.3 percent of the total Air Force budget—one of the lowest levels in Air Force history. At this level, broad categories of scientific research would have been eliminated, forcing the cancellation of long-standing Air Force programs and threatening the irreversible loss of value institutional knowledge. This extraordinary attempt to cut science and technology funding represented a giant leap backwards to the Army Air corps mentality, when short-term expediency prevailed over ensured future excellence.

Fortunately, the Secretary of Defense overruled the Air Force recommendations and restored some of the funding before sending the budget to Congress. Still, the approved higher level of science and technology funding represents only 1.5 percent of the Air Force's total budget—the lowest of any of the three services in fiscal 1999 and unusually low for peacetime.

As we approach the 21st century, with future battles certain to be fought and won in the air and even space, technology looms as the dominant factor. Now more than ever, long-term investments are required to maintain technological—and thus military—superiority. Once, in an era of simpler technology, America's superior brainpower could overtake the enemy's technology through sudden spurts of scientific development. But that era is gone forever. A gap in today's science and technology funding may not show up as a warfighting deficiency for a generation or two. But by then, it will be impossible for even our nation's vast scientific resources to catch up. Gen. Arnold's prediction more than half a century ago has come to pass.

Likewise, another prediction of Gen. Arnold may yet come true—that the next war will be won not by pilots, but by scientists. Unfortunately, the Air Force is heading in a direction where our pilots will be inadequately supported by the best technology. The continued erosion of funding for scientific research and the continued aging of the science and technology community will leave the Air Force where it started—depending upon someone else's technology.

The vision of Gen. Arnold and Dr. von Karman is gone. What was intended to be the technology service is now behind the other services in future thinking. In short, today's Air force is eating its own seed corn at such a rate that tomorrow's Air Force could be flying with yesterday's technology.

The legislation I introduce today is a modest attempt to restore the role of science and technology in the Air Force through organizational change. First, it would separate S&T management and funding from the management and funding of procurement. This would ensure higher visibility of S&T funding and make it more difficult to shift funds from S&T to pay for other requirements. This is in keeping with the Arnold-von Karman model, and was the procedure followed from the inception of the Air Force until the creation of the Air Force Materiel Command in 1992. The historical record shows that investment in S&T by the Air Force and its processors provided tremendous returns when put under separate management (i.e., the Experimental Engineering Division, McCook Field; Materiel Division, Wright Field; Air Research and Development Command, Wright Field; and Air Force Systems Command).

Second, the measure would create the position of Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for S&T. (A similar position existed under administrative action until 1987.) The Assistant Secretary would be responsible for the Air Force laboratories, Air Force Office of Scientific Research, and S&T funding. This would ensure that S&T had an advocate at the highest levels in the civilian leadership of the Air Force.

Third, the legislation will create the position of Deputy Chief of Staff for Science and Technology. This change would not require an additional Deputy Chief of Staff since it would designate one of the existing five Deputy Chiefs of Staff positions already authorized under law. Again, this provision represents more of a return to the historical Air Force organizational structure. Between 1950 and 1987, the Air Force maintained a position of Deputy Chief of Staff for Development.

The legislation requires the Air Force to establish an independent, outside panel to review priorities of S&T programs each year. The goal is to eliminate 5 percent of S&T programs each year and apply funds from the discontinued programs to new developing S&T programs.

The measure calls for the Secretary of the Air Force to contract with the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences to study the technology base of the Air Force and make recommendations.

In addition, the legislation establishes a non-binding goal that S&T funding should be 2.5 percent of the annual Air Force total obligation authority. This level is slightly higher than the actual amount spent by the Air Force over the last 9 years, but it is well below the 5 percent goal recommended by Dr. von Karman.



The legislation also establishes the goal that over the next five years, 15 percent of science and technology funding should be invested in "new starts science and technology areas" identified in the 1997 New World Vistas study. This investment policy will direct the Air Force to invest in the long term key technologies needed to create the quantum leaps in capability in the next century.

These changes would have little or no direct effect on the total amount of Air Force spending. However, they are aimed at shifting priorities to give greater emphasis to S&T. But even more important, these changes would better integrate the needs of scientific research into all levels of decision-making within the Air Force.

More and more, our Nation will depend on air and space power for victory during military conflict. More and more, air and space power will depend on technology. However, with longer lead times for technology development, the nation no longer has the luxury of ramping up scientific research only during the time of crisis. Establishing science and technology as a priority for military aviation has worked in the past and should continue to work in the future to maintain our Nation's security.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R.—

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Air Force Science and Technology Reinvigoration Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) When the Air Force was established in 1947 as an independent service, its founders expected that it would ensure that scientific research and technology development would be a priority of America's aeronautical defenses.

(2) Scientific investigation, accompanied by the new knowledge it generates, is the cornerstone of air, space, and information superiority. To maintain air, space, and information superiority, a strong research base is critical. Sustaining a strong research and development base is a continuous effort, taking place both inside and outside the Air Force and involving the best minds of the Nation.

(3) The vision of Air Force founder General Henry H. Arnold and others—that the Air Force should be built around science—remains as vital today as it was more than 50 years ago.

(4) Investment in Air Force research and development has resulted in benefits to American industry, especially the aerospace industry, and made significant contributions to the American economy.

#### SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) to ensure sufficient financial resources are devoted to emerging technologies, not less than 2.5 percent of the funds available for obligation by the Air Force should be dedicated to science and technology;

(2) management and funding for science and technology by the Air Force should be separate from management and funding for acquisition by the Air Force;

(3) to increase long-term investments, not less than 15 percent of science and technology funds available for obligation by the Air Force should be invested in new tech-

nology areas, including critical information technology programs, for the next 5 years;

(4) to maintain a sufficient base of scientists and engineers to meet the technological challenges of the future, the Air Force should—

(A) increase the number of Air Force officers and civilian employees holding doctorate degrees in technical fields; and

(B) increase the number and variety of technical degrees at the master's level granted to Air Force officers and civilian employees from both the Air Force Institute of Technology and civilian universities; and

(5) to ensure Air Force science and technology does not stagnate, a concentrated effort should be made to eliminate 5 percent of science and technology programs each year, with funds from the discontinued programs used for new science and technology programs.

#### SEC. 4. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE.

(a) SEPARATION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION FROM EQUIPPING FUNCTION OF SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.—Section 8013(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking "(including research and development)" and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(13) Research and development."

(b) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.—(1) Section 8014(c)(1) of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(H) Research and Development."

(2) Section 8014 of such title is amended—  
(A) by striking out subsection (d); and  
(B) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.—(1) Section 8016 of such title is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking out "four" and inserting in lieu thereof "five" and

(B) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) One of the Assistant Secretaries shall be the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Science and Technology. The Assistant Secretary shall have as his principal duty the overall supervision of science and technology functions of the Department of the Air Force."

(2) Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended in the item relating to the Assistant Secretaries of the Air Force by striking out "(4)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(5)".

(d) ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.—Section 8035 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) One of the Deputy Chiefs of Staff shall be the Deputy Chief of Staff for Science and Technology."

#### SEC. 5. STUDY.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall enter into a contract with the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences to study the technology base of the Air Force.

(b) MATTERS COVERED.—The study shall—

(1) recommend the minimum requirements to maintain a technology base that is sufficient, based on both historical developments and future projections, to project superiority in air and space weapons systems, and information technology;

(2) address the effects on national defense and civilian aerospace industries and infor-

mation technology by reducing funding below the minimum level described in paragraph (1) of section 3; and

(3) recommend the appropriate level of staff holding baccalaureate, masters, and doctorate degrees, and the optimal ratio of civilian and military staff holding such degrees, to ensure that science and technology functions of the Air Force remain vital.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date on which the study required under subsection (a) is completed, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the study.

#### THE BORDER PROTECTION AND INFRASTRUCTURE ACT OF 1998

#### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to applaud Congressman DUNCAN HUNTER (R-CA) for his ongoing efforts to curb the importation of illegal drugs at our Southwestern border. Last week Congressman HUNTER introduced the Border Protection and Infrastructure Act of 1998, an initiative that provides vital support along specific points of our border with Mexico.

This legislation falls in line with our recently launched plan for winning the war on drugs: decreasing demand, stopping supply, increasing accountability. Stopping supply hits close to home in my district, which lies just north of the San Diego border with Mexico. Nearly 70% of the nation's illegal drug supply comes across the borders in our region.

Congressman HUNTER'S bill authorizes the construction of multi-barrier fencing at high-traffic corridors, including San Diego. The areas outlined in this legislation are generally stretches of border that have urban areas on either side and lack natural obstacles, making them ideal locations of smuggling drugs. Multiple barrier fencing has proved to be an effective tool in the battle against the importation of illicit substances. After the construction of fencing began in San Diego in 1991, cocaine interdiction increased by 1000% and murders along this border are now virtually non-existent.

I am pleased to join Congressman HUNTER in his effort to prevent illegal drug abuse by assuring that these substances never find their way into our country. Mr. Speaker, stopping supply is a key battle in the war on drugs. I urge my colleagues to support the Border Protection and Infrastructure Act of 1998.

HONORING CLARISA F. HOWARD

#### HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Clarisa F. Howard and her efforts on behalf of City of Hope National Medical Center through her sponsorship of the celebration, "Commitment to Excellence—Commitment to Life."

Twenty-six years ago, Mrs. Howard began her corporate leadership in financial management, strategic business planning, operations

and personal administration. As the President/CEO of bd Systems, Inc., a female-minority owned small aerospace and information technologies firm, she had dedicated herself to developing quality products and customer service. For these efforts, she has been recognized by the National Association of Women Business Owners 1998 NAWBO Businesswoman of the Year Award, the 1997 Ronald H. Brown Award for Courage, the 1996 AT&T Entrepreneur of the Year Award, and the 1996 El Camino College Foundation Roundtable Award.

In addition to her professional accomplishments, Mrs. Howard has an unwavering commitment to the community. She is a member of the National Association of Women Business Owners, The Trusteeship, the Southern California Chapter of the International Women's Forum, the Association of Black Women Entrepreneurs, and Emily's List. She supports inner city youth programs through in-kind donations, monetary contributions and bd technical assistance. bd's internship program for disadvantaged students provides mentoring and work experience while they pursue academic studies.

Medical research became important to her when her nephew, Anthony Nickols, was diagnosed with Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma. At the celebration on June 13, 1998, Mrs. Howard invites others to join her in support of the researchers and Anthony's physician so they might continue to search for cures to give hope to future generations.

OPPOSE THE "GEPHARDT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT" PROTECT THE FIRST AMENDMENT

### HON. TOM DeLAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 19, 1998*

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I have submitted to the House Committee on Rules the "Gephardt Constitutional Amendment" to amend the First Amendment for consideration by the House during debate on campaign reform.

I have agreed to offer the amendment, not in the hope that it will pass, but in the hope that the House will bury this dangerous idea forever.

The "Gephardt Constitutional Amendment," would permit Congress and the states to enact laws regulating federal campaign expenditures and contributions. H.J. Res. 47 would challenge all pre-existing First Amendment jurisprudence and would give to Congress and the states unprecedented, sweeping and undefined authority to restrict speech protected by the First Amendment since 1791.

Because it is vague and over-board, H.J. Res. 47 would give Congress a virtual "blank check" to enact any legislation that may abridge a vast array of free speech and free association rights that we now enjoy.

I request that the Amendment be printed in the RECORD pursuant to the Rules Committee request prior to consideration by the full House.

#### JOINT RESOLUTION

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES TO LIMIT CAMPAIGN SPENDING

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),* That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of its submission for ratification:

#### "Article—1

"Section 1. To promote the fair and effective functioning of the democratic process, Congress, with respect to elections for Federal office, and States, for all other elections, including initiatives and referenda, may adopt reasonable regulations of funds expended, including contributions, to influence the outcome of elections, provided that such regulations do not impair the right of the public to a full and free discussion of all issues and do not prevent any candidate for elected office from amassing the resources necessary for effective advocacy.

"Section 2. Such governments may reasonably defined which expenditures are deemed to be for the purpose of influencing elections, so long as such definition does not interfere with the right of the people fully to debate issues.

"Section 3. No regulation adopted under this authority may regulate the content of any expression or communication."

The Gephardt Amendment is nothing more than a direct attack on our First Amendment freedoms. It is my hope that the House considers this amendment, and buries it forever